NASA TECHNICAL NOTE



NASA TN D-8512

COMPLETED

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS
OF LONGITUDINAL AND LATERAL AERODYNAMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF SKEWED WINGS AT
SUBSONIC SPEEDS TO HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION . WASHINGTON, D. C. . DELEMBER 1977



1 Report No. NASA TN D-8512	Government Accession No.	3. Reci	pient's Catalog No.					
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7 Author(s)			orming Organization Report No.					
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9 Performing Organization Name and Addr NASA Langley Research C			5-06-14-01					
Hampton, VA 23665	encer	11 Com	tract or Grant No.					
12 Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			e of Report and Period Covered schnical Note					
National Aeronautics an	d Space Administration							
Washington, DC 20546		14 Spor	nsoring Agency Code					
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19 Security Classif (of this report)	20 Security Classif (of this page)	21. No. of Fages						
Unclassified	Unclassified	96	\$5.00					

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF LONGITUDINAL AND LATERAL AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SKEWED WINGS

AT SUBSONIC SPEEDS TO HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK

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SUMMARY

This paper presents a theoretical and experimental analysis of the aero-dynamic characteristics of low-aspect-ratio skewed (oblique) wings having separation-induced vortex flows along leading and side edges. The purposes of this investigation were to determine the effects of sweep and aspect ratio on the longitudinal and lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of these wings and to compare experimental results with asymmetric, separated, vortex-flow theory. The theoretical analysis used the vortex-lattice method for estimating attached-flow aerodynamic characteristics and the leading-edge suction analogy of Polhamus for estimating separation induced vortex-flow effects. The experimental results were obtained in the Langley high-speed 7- by 10-foot tunnel at a low-subsonic Mach number.

In general, the effects of sweep on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of the skewed wings were small. The effects of aspect ratio were consistent with simple wing theory; that is, an increase in aspect ratio increased lift-curve slope and decreased drag due to lift. The effects of sweep and aspect ratio on the lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics were more significantly pronounced. When either sweep or aspect ratio was increased, the magnitude of the lateral-directional coefficients increased.

Total lift and drag were well estimated by the theoretical method employed. Pitching moments and, to a lesser degree, rolling moments were also well estimated as long as substantial amounts of vortex growth and subsequent inboard movement of the vortex core with increasing angle of attack were not encountered. This growth of the vortex and the subsequent inboard movement of the vortex core were documented in a series of oil-flow photographs and account for discrepancies between theoretical and experimental moments.

INTRODUCTION

The oblique-wing concept has undergone considerable study in recent years as a potential means of drag reduction (refs. 1 and 2). Although this concept was originally applied to high-aspect-ratio configurations such as transonic transport airplanes, recent application studies (refs. 3 and 4) indicate that there is an interest in low-aspect-ratio skewed (oblique) wing configurations which may be applied to advanced fighter-aircraft concepts. These studies dealt with configurations designed to exhibit attached-flow characteristics up

to stall. In addition, the theoretical effort emphasized the analysis of low-angle-of-attack aerodynamic characteristics by attached-flow linear theory. However, the flow over skewed wings at maneuver conditions (as is true for swept wings) can contain separation-induced vortex flows which, because of their asymmetry, can significantly affect the aerodynamic characteristics of the skewed wing in ways not encountered by conventional (symmetric) swept wings. Very little information is available on this type of asymmetric flow.

The present investigation was conducted to determine and compare theoretical and experimental, nonlinear aerodynamic characteristics, up to high angles of attack, of several low-aspect-ratio skewed wings having separation-induced vortex flows along their leading and side edges. The configurations were untapered planforms (parallelograms) with side edges aligned in the free-stream direction and with no twist or camber. The geometric parameters altered in this study were leading-edge sweep and aspect ratio. The theoretical investigation was performed by using a computer program developed, as part of this study, for the analysis of asymmetric flow conditions including both fully attached flows and separation-induced vortex flows. This method, briefly described in reference 5, is an extension of the vortex-lattice method for estimating subsonic aerodynamic characteristics of complex planforms (refs. 6 and 7) and applies the leading-edge suction analogy of Polhamus (refs. 8 to 10) for the analysis of the separation-induced vortex-flow effects. The wings were tested in the Langley high-speed 7- by 10-foot tunnel at a low-subsonic Mach number of 0.12, which corresponded to a Reynolds number of 2.46 × 10⁶/m $(0.75 \times 10^6/\text{ft})$. Angles of attack were varied from approximately -4° to 24°, and angles of sideslip were varied from approximately -100 to 100.

SYMBOLS

Physical quantities are presented in the International System of Units (SI) with the equivalent values in U.S. Customary Units given parenthetically. The measurements and calculations were made in U.S. Customary Units. All data are referenced to the stability axis system. In addition, the tabulated values of the rolling-moment and yawing-moment coefficients are referenced to the body axis system. The comparisons of theoretical with experimental rolling-moment coefficients are also referenced to the body axis system. The quarter-chord point measured at the wing center line was designated as the moment reference point.

- A aspect ratio, b²/S
- b wing span, cm (in.)
- CD drag coefficient, Drag/q_S
- CD.o experimental drag coefficient at zero lift
- CL lift coefficient, Lift/q_S
- CL.o lift coefficient at zero angle of attack

```
C_7
           rolling-moment roefficient, Rolling moment/q_Sb
           pitching-moment coefficient, Pitching moment/q_Sc
Cm
           pitching-moment coefficient at zero lift
Cm.o
C_N
           normal-force coefficient, Normal force/q_S
           yawing-moment coefficient, Yawing moment/q_Sb
c_n
           leading-edge suction-force coefficient, Kv.le sin a sin a
CS.le
           leading-adge thrust-force coefficient, Cs.1e cos A
CT.le
           side-force coefficient, Side force/q_S
Cy
Cy. i
           elemental side-force coefficient
           leading-edge side-force coefficient, Cs.le sin A
Cy.le
           increment of CL associated with augmented-vortex lift
ACL.V
           contribution to side-edge side-force coefficient from elemental
ΔC<sub>Y</sub>,se
              spanwise strip
           streamwise chord, cm (in.)
ē
           reference chord, cm (in.)
           characteristic length used in computing K_{V,\overline{SE}}
5
           section lift coefficient
Ci
           section suction-force coefficient, Section suction force/q_c
Cs
           section thrust-force coefficient, Section thrust force/q_c
Ct
           section side-force coefficient, Section side force/q_c
Cy
           = \partial(C_{N,p})/\partial(\sin\alpha\cos\alpha)
Κp
           = \partial(\text{Leading-edge suction force/q_S})/\partial(\sin^2\alpha)
K<sub>v,le</sub>
           = \partial(\text{Tip suction force/q}_{\infty}S)/\partial(\sin^2\alpha)
K<sub>v.se</sub>
           augmented-vortex lift factor, (K_{V,le}/b \text{ sec } \Lambda)\tilde{c}
K<sub>v.3⊙</sub>
K<sub>v.tot</sub>
           = K<sub>v.le</sub> + K<sub>v.se</sub>
L.E.
           leading edge
M
           free-stream Mach number
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```
free-stream dynamic pressure, Pa (1bf/ft2)
q_{\infty}
R
          Reynolds number
          reference area, m2 (ft2)
S
           horseshoe-vortex semiwidth
U
          free-stream velocity, m/sec (ft/sec)
          distance along wing center line, positive downstream of leading edge,
Х
             cm (in.)
          spanwise distance, m (ft)
y
          angle of attack, deg
O
          angle of sideslip, deg
          nondimensional spanwise distance (see fig. 3)
          = 2y/b
η
Λ
          leading-edge sweep angle, deg
A
          taper ratio
Subscripts:
          average
av
          centroid
C
le
          leading edge
          potentia:
P
          root
          side edge
se
          total
tot
          vortex
vle
          vortex effect at leading edge
          vortex effect at side edge
vse
          augmented-vortex effect
V3e
```

β partial derivative of quantity subscripted with respect to β, β(-)/∂β, per degree

Superscript:

parameter is computed for one semispan only

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Method

A technique has been documented (refs. 6 and 7) for the analysis of both fully attached and separation-induced vortex-flow situations for symmetric configurations having symmetric loads. With this method, the attached-potential-flow solution is computed using the vortex-lattice method while the separation-induced vortex-flow solution is computed using the suction analogy. A computer program was developed as part of this study to compute potential-flow solutions about arbitrary, thin, asymmetric configurations by use of the vortex-lattice method. (The capabilities of this program are described briefly in ref. 5.) Once the asymmetric potential-flow solution had been determined, the suction analogy was used to compute the vortex-flow solution. This resulted in the following formulation for theoretical, force and moment coefficients:

$$C_{L,\text{tot}}^{\bullet} = K_{p}^{\bullet} \sin \alpha \cos^{2} \alpha + K_{v,\text{le}}^{\bullet} |\sin \alpha| \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

+
$$K_{V,se}^{\bullet}$$
 | $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ (1a)

or

$$C_{L,tot}^{\bullet} = K_p^{\bullet} \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + K_{v,tot}^{\bullet} |\sin \alpha| \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$
 (1b)

$$C_{D}^{\bullet} = C_{D,o} + C_{L}^{\bullet} \tan \alpha = C_{D,o} + K_{p}^{\bullet} \sin^{2} \alpha \cos \alpha + K_{v,tot}^{\bullet} \sin^{3} \alpha \qquad (2)$$

$$C_{m,p}^{\bullet}$$
 $C_{m,vle}^{\bullet}$
 $C_{m,vle}^{\bullet}$

$$K_{V,se}^{\bullet} | \sin \alpha | \sin \alpha \frac{x_{C,se}^{\bullet}}{\bar{c}}$$
 (3)

$$C_{l,\text{tot}}^{\bullet} = K_{p}^{\bullet} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \frac{y_{c,p}^{\bullet}}{b} + K_{v,\text{le}}^{\bullet} |\sin \alpha| \sin \alpha \frac{y_{c,\text{le}}^{\bullet}}{b}$$

$$C_{l,\text{vse}}^{\bullet} + K_{v,\text{se}}^{\bullet} |\sin \alpha| \sin \alpha \frac{y_{c,\text{se}}^{\bullet}}{b}$$

$$(4)$$

In equations (1) to (4), the asterisks indicate that the particular parameter was computed for each semispan individually (in the presence of the other semispan). Later in this section, this method for computing the loads will be shown to be useful for making comparisons of the loads on a swept wing with those on a skewed wing. The \mathbf{x}_{C} and \mathbf{y}_{C} terms in these equations represent the chordwise and spanwise distances, respectively, between the appropriate centroid and the reference point (defined as the quarter-chord point of the mean geometric chord). Since the suction analogy does not provide a prediction of the rate of inboard movement of the center of vortex lift with increasing angle of attack, the reattached vortex loads were assumed to act at the centroid of the corresponding edge-force distribution as has been done in previous investigations (ref. 11). Hence, no angle-of-attack effects on the location of the vortex loads were represented. This assumption is valid as long as the vortex core remains in the vicinity of the edge from which the corresponding vortex sheet is being generated.

In addition to the edge-vortex factors $K_{V,1e}$ and $K_{V,se}$, the augmented-vortex lift factor $K_{V,\overline{se}}$ was included in the formulation to account for the effect of the leading-edge vortex which persists over the aft portion of the wing (ref. 12). Figure 1 illustrates the concept of augmented-vortex lift applied to a skewed wing (ref. 5). By applying the method of reference 12 to the skewed wing, the leading-edge-vortex lift factor $K_{V,1e}$, developed along the leading-edge length b sec Λ , persists over a portion of the wing aft of

the leading edge \tilde{c} , herein taken to be the tip chord. This results in the additional vortex lift factor

$$K_{V, \overline{SE}} = \left(\frac{K_{V, 1e}}{b \text{ sec } \Lambda}\right) \tilde{c}$$

and the additional vortex lift quantity

$$\Delta C_{L,V} = K_{V,\overline{SR}} |\sin \alpha| \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

It should be noted that, for a skewed geometry, augmentation occurs only on the tip of the sweptback (downwind) semispan. Recent investigations have demonstrated that the distance over which the vortex persists and, hence, the extent of the augmented effect, is angle-of-attack dependent (ref. 13). This is due to the well established fact that as angle of attack is increased the vortex tends to grow and its core moves inboard, away from the edge where the vortex sheet is being generated. Hence, the distance c which gives rise to the augmented-vortex lift will change as angle of attack is increased. For a skewed planform, c will decrease as angle of attack is increased; however, as with the edge-vortex terms, no angle-of-attack effects on the location of the vortex and, hence, on the extent of c, are represented in the present theoretical method. Therefore, the present method should tend to overpredict the augmented-vortex lift at high angles of attack. Since the chordwise centroid of side-edge-vortex lift distribution is generally near the midpoint of the tip chord, the centroid of the augmented-vortex lift term is assumed to be the midpoint of the downstream tip chord. Because the actual center of vortex lift moves inboard as angle of attack is increased, this assumption about the centroidal location of the augmented-vortex lift is expected to result in overpredictions of moments due to augmentation at high angles of attack.

Theoretical Results

The theoretical methods just described were used in calculating the effects of wing sweep and aspect ratio on the magnitudes and centroids of the load quantities K_p , $K_{v,le}$, and $K_{v,se}$ for the skewed wing. Since the augmented-vortex lift term is geometrically related to the leading-edge-vortex term, it is not included in this presentation. The quantities are presented for each planform semispan. Hence, the total lift factor for a skewed wing configuration is the sum of the factor associated with the sweptback (downwind) semispan and the factor associated with the sweptforward (upwind) semispan. Similarly the total lift factor for the swept wing (symmetrical) configuration is twice the value shown.

The effects of sweep angle on the potential lift factor K_p and on the vortex lift factors $K_{v,le}$ and $K_{v,se}$ are presented in figure 2 for the semi-spans of both a swept wing and a skewed wing, each having an aspect ratio of one. The full span skewed wing is seen to develop slightly less total potential-flow lift, to maintain essentially the same amount of total leading-edge-vortex lift, and to develop substantially less total side-edge-vortex lift than a full span swept wing with the same sweep. For all three lift fac-

tors, the sweptforward semispan becomes unloaded over the range of configurations shown because of the change in the upwash field, as shown later. The reduction in side-edge suction on the sweptforward semispan is also due to the effect of forward sweep on side-edge suction (ref. 5). In the computation of side-edge-vortex lift by the method of reference 11, the portion of the wing inboard of the side edge is assumed to contribute to the side forces acting on the side edge. For sweptback wings, the region of the wing inboard of the leading edge (which might be considered as contributing to a leading-edge side force) and the region of the wing inboard of the side edge are mutually exclusive. Moreover, in the case of sweepback, the leading-edge side force and the side-edge side force are acting in the same direction. However, in the instance of forward sweep such as for a skewed wing as illustrated in the upper left part of figure 3, the leading-edge side force and the side-edge side force on the sweptforward semispan act in opposition to one another across an elemental spanwise strip. A more detailed illustration of the sweptforward semispan is presented in the upper right portion of figure 3. Here the leading-edge and side-edge side forces are seen to oppose one another along a representative elemental spanwise strip; as a result, there is a region of positive elemental side force and a region of negative elemental side force. The distribution of elemental side-force coefficient along the representative spanwise strip is shown in the lower right part of figure 3.

The change of sign of the elemental side force tends to imply that the positive elemental side forces act on the side edge while the negative elemental side forces act on the leading edge. A comparison of the leading-edge side-force coefficient distribution (computed by integrating the negative elemental side-force coefficients on the sweptforward semispan) with the side component of the leading-edge thrust coefficient on the sweptforward semispan is presented in the lower left part of figure 3. The agreement tends to substantiate the implication that the negative elemental side forces are in actuality the side-force components of the leading-edge thrust. The present method takes this force into account by computing the leading-edge thrust and using the secant relationship of the leading-edge sweep to compute the resultant leading-edge suction. Accordingly, only the positive elemental side forces inboard of the side edge are integrated to compute the side-edge force on the sweptforward semispan properly.

The effects of sweep on the spanwise centroids of the potential and leading-edge-vortex lift factors are presented in figure 4 for both the swept and the skewed wings. The nondimensional spanwise centroid of the side-edge-vortex lift term is assumed to be one (at the tip). For the skewed wing configuration, the centroids of the sweptback semispan loadings are further outboard than the centroids of the loadings on the sweptforward semispan. In each case, however, the centroids are further inboard for the skewed wing geometry than for the swept wing geometry.

The effects of aspect ratio on the potential and vortex lift factors are presented in figure 5 for swept and skewed wings, each with 30° of sweep. Over the aspect-ratio range shown, the overall effect of the skewed geometry on the potential and vortex lift factors is similar to that observed for the wings with aspect ratio of one (fig. 2). For the aspect-ratio range shown, a full span skewed wing is seen to develop slightly less total potential-flow lift, to

maintain essentially the same amount of total leading-edge-vortex lift, and to develop substantially less total side-edge-vortex lift than a full span swept wing of the same aspect ratio. The spanwise centroids of these loadings show (fig. 6) that, as in the variation of leading-edge sweep (fig. 4), the spanwise centroids on the sweptback semispan remain further outboard than the spanwise centroids on the sweptforward semispan. These centroids are further inboard, however, than the centroids for the swept wing configuration. Also shown is a reduction in the difference between swept and skewed wing potential centroid at lower aspect ratios and leading-edge-vortex centroids at higher aspect ratios.

The spanwise distributions of the theoretical, potential-span-load and leading-edge section suction coefficients are presented in figure 7 for both a swept and skewed wing (Λ = 45°, A = 1.0). Comparisons of the two configurations illustrate the change in the upwash field as well as the shift of the potential and vortex loads to the sweptback semispan for the skewed wing planform. For a given angle of attack, the complete theoretical span load distribution could be computed from these two figures by applying the appropriate constants and angle-of-attack terms to each distribution of coefficients and then summing the results.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Description of Models

A total of six, thin, flat wings were tested, each having streamwise tips and symmetrically beveled sharp leading and side edges. The trailing edge of each model was unbeveled. Sharp edges were selected to assure completely developed vortex flows in accordance with the purpose of this study. The trailing edge was left unbeveled because of the manner in which aspect-ratio variation was achieved. The geometric parameters pertinent to these models are given in table I. Figure 8 presents a representative drawing of the wings. Figures 9(a), (b), (c), and (d) are photographs of models I, II, III, and VI, respectively. Models IV and V were obtained by cutting off the aft portion of model I, at the appropriate chordwise station, parallel to the trailing edge to achieve the desired aspect ratio. Model VI consisted of a 113.03-cm- (44.5 in.) long ogive cylinder, 14.605 cm (5.75 in.) in diameter, with a nose fineness ratio of 1.57, mounted symmetrically about model II. (See fig. 8(b).) The nose of the fuselage was situated 48.46 cm (19.08 in.) ahead of the moment reference point. Number 80 transition grit was applied to upper and lower surfaces of each wing approximately 2.54 cm (1 in.) behind the wing leading edge and 2.54 cm (1 in.) inboard of the wing side edges (ref. 14). The typical windtunnel installation is shown in figure 10.

Apparatus Tests and Corrections

The models are depicted in figures 8 to 10 and have dimensions given in table I. The tests were conducted in the Langley high-speed 7- by 10-foot tunnel (ref. 15) at q_{∞} = 957.6 Pa (20 psf), M_{∞} = 0.12, and R = 2.46 × 10⁶/m (0.75 × 10⁶/ft). All models were tested at angles of attack from approximately -4° to 24° at zero sideslip. For the purpose of computing B-derivatives, mod-

els I, II, and III were also tested over the same angle-of-attack range at sideslip angles of -4° and 4°. In addition, model I vas tested in sideslip from approximately -10° to 10° at fixed angles of attack of approximately 6° and 12°. This sideslip investigation was conducted to verify the approximation of the β -derivative by a linear finite difference between the runs at β = 4° and -4°. Finally, oil-flow studies were conducted for models I, II, and III at angles of attack of 5°, 10°, and 15° at zero sideslip.

A bolt-on balance housing was mounted beneath the models. In addition, a dummy balance housing could be mounted on the upper surface symmetrically with respect to the balance housing. The dummy housing was used to cancel the camber caused by the balance housing and hence minimize the interference effects of the housing apparatus on the experimental data. Since it was not clear whether the dummy balance housing mounted on the upper surface of the wing would increase or decrease the interference loads due to vortex interaction with the housing apparatus, all tests, except for the wing-fuselage model, were conducted both with and without the dummy balance housing. Table II provides a matrix of test parameters for each model.

Angles of attack have been corrected for the effects of balance and sting deflections due to loads. All drag data have been corrected to a condition of free-stream static pressure acting on the base of the balance housing, on the base of the dummy housing, in the balance chamber, and, for the wing-fuselage model, on the base of the fuselage. No corrections have been applied for jet-boundary or blockage effects. These effects were small because the models were small compared to the test section, the test section was slotted, and the tests were conducted at low speeds.

Presentation of Experimental Results

Experimental results in the form of tabulated data are presented in tables III and IV. In addition to the tabulated data, results are presented graphically in figures 11 to 25. Unless otherwise stated, the results are for the configuration without the dummy balance housing. An outline of the contents of these figures follows:

																																											Figure
F.	0	1	711	3 U	a l	.1:	2.3	161	LO	n:	1																																
	Λ	8	31	00				0	0	6		9		6		0	0	9			0		0	9	9		9			9		9	8	8	8	8		9	9	9	8	9	11
	Λ	2	41	50			0	0	0			9		9			0	9			0		9	9	9						0	a	4	9	9	c		0	9	9	9	9	12
																																											13
	Sk	tet	cel	he	3	0	ſ	wj	in	g-	·ť	us	se	la	g	е	ſ	10	w	1	ri	e	ld	1						8		0					0						14
Lo	Sw	ree	P	e	r	e	e t		9			9	9	9		a	0	4		9			9		a	0	۰				9	9	0		0	0	0		9	9	9		15 16
																																											17
	Fu	134	01	ag	e	e	r r	ec.	et	0	•	9	0	9		0	0	9			0		9	ū	0	0	9	0		0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	18
L	ite	ra	11	- d	ir	e	e t	.10	oni	a l	L	a e	er	od	y	na	m	10	,	cł	ha	r	n C	te	er	is	ti	C.S	:														
	Sw	ree	Q.	e	58	°e	ot			,	,	٠	,			8									*	В		8		8	ĕ	÷					*	*		*			19

Flow visualization.— Surface oil-flow studies were conducted in order to better understand the nature of the asymmetric vortex flows. The effects of angle of attack are shown for models I (Λ = 30°), II (Λ = 45°), and III (Λ = 55°) (figs. 11, 12, and 13, respectively). The pertinent features of the flows are as follows:

- (1) For each model at 5° angle of attack, the vortex was well formed and situated near the edge from which it was being generated.
- (2) At the higher angles of attack, the vortex grew and moved substantially inboard from the generating edge. As the sweep angle was increased, the extent which the vortex moved inboard with increasing angle of attack was decreased.
- (3) At 15° angle of attack, the vortex on the wing with 30° sweep appears to be very weak. The strength of the vortex increased as the sweep angle was increased. Based on results of previous investigations of symmetrical wings (ref. 16), the bursting point of the vortex is probably well above each wing at 15° angle of attack.
- (4) The region of the wing outboard of the leading-edge vortex showed little evidence of attached or reattached flows. The extent of this region was decreased by increasing sweep. This outboard region is where the secondary vortex would be expected to form. This vortex did not produce visible evidence for one of the following reasons: (a) it did not form to any great extent; (b) it did form, but it was too weak to disturb the surface oil; or (c) it did form, but it was raised off the surface of the wing enough to prevent the oil from being visibly disturbed.
- (5) The side-edge region of the sweptforward semispan showed visible evidence of the side-edge vortex. The side-edge vortex is not usually seen on a sweptback semispan because of the persistance of the leading-edge vortex along the side edge.

Additional oil-flow studies were conducted at 20° angle of attack. These studies showed little evidence of attached or vortex flow on most of the left

Figure

¹The secondary vortex is a counter-rotating vortex induced by the primary vortex and is situated in the region between the primary vortex and the edge from which the primary vortex is being generated.

semispan for the wing with aspect ratio of 1.0 and sweep of 30°. As the sweep angle was increased, the left semispan showed more evidence of attached and wortex flow at this angle of attack. Sketches of the surface oil-flow patterns for the wing-fuselage configuration at a low and a high angle of attack are presented in figure 14. The primary feature of this configuration was the formation of a separate leading-edge vortex on the sweptback semispan. The apex of this vortex was situated at the juncture of the fuselage and the leading edge. As angle of attack was increased, the leading- and side-edge vortex system on the sweptback (downwind) semispan moved inboard (toward the fuselage), whereas the leading-edge vortex on the sweptforward (upwind) semispan moved outboard (away from the fuselage) toward the side-edge vortex. The skewed wing configurations without the fuselage encountered extensive inboard movement of the vortex system with increasing angle of attack. This movement was decreased for the skewed wing configuration with the fuselage by fixing the apex of the additional leading-edge vortex at the wing-fuselage juncture.

Longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics .- The effects of variation in leading-edge sweep (1 = 300, 450, and 550) on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of a skewed wing configuration with aspect ratio of one at Mach 0.12 are presented in figure 15. Variation of the leading-edge sweep angle had little influence on lift or drag. However, for angles of attack less than approximately 160 an increase in sweep resulted in a more nose-down pitching mome-t, while for angles of attack greater than approximately 160 an increase in sweep resulted in a less nose-down pitching moment. For swept or skewed wings, an increase in leading-edge sweep results in an increase in leading-edge suction. As shown theoretically (figs. 2 to 6), the potential ani vortex loads on the sweptback semispan were greater and situated further outboard, nence further aft, than loads on the sweptforward semispan. In addition, an increase in sweep resulted in an aft movement of the leading-edgevortex centroids (fig. 4). Consequently, an increase in sweep at lower angles of attack not only increased the load on the sweptback semispan relative to the sweptforward semispan but also increased the pitching-moment arm which resulted in the observed trend. At higher angles of attack, the sweptback semispan was beginning to stall which resulted in the less nose-down pitching moment.

The effects of variation in aspect ratio (A = 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0) on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of a skewed wing with leading-edge sweep of 30° are presented in figure 16. An increase in aspect ratio caused a slightly negative shift in $C_{\rm B}/C_{\rm L}$ up to moderate angles of attack and, consistent with simple wing theory, increased lift-curve slope and decreased drag due to lift. In addition, the angle at which the wing began to stall decreased as aspect ratio was increased. This resulted in a reduced maximum lift coefficient. Small shifts in $C_{\rm L,O}$ and $C_{\rm m,O}$ also occurred as aspect ratio was increased. These shifts were caused by the increased size of the housing apparatus relative to the wing chord which was reduced to achieve the higher aspect ratios.

The effects of the dummy balance housing on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics (presented in fig. 17) were found to be generally small. Since the camber attributable to the balance housing was canceled by that of the dummy balance housing, the measured pitching moment at zero lift and the lift at zero angle of attack more closely approximated the expected values of zero.

The effects of the cylindrical fuselage on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics are presented in figure 18. In this figure, a comparison is made between the wing-fuselage model and the wing-alone model, both with and without the dummy balance housing. In general, the fuselage had little influence on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics. The influence of the fuselage was comparable in magnitude to the influence of the dummy balance housing.

Lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics.— Because of the asymmetric geometry, the skewed wing can develop large rolling—and yawing—moment coefficients at zero sideslip angle and moderate angles of attack. These coefficients become extremely nonlinear at higher angles of attack. For wings designed to promote attached flow, these nonlinearities can be attributed to an asymmetric, spanwise stall, with the sweptback semispan showing the first evidence of separated flow (ref. 3). For wings which exhibit separation—induced vortex flow, these nonlinearities still occur at high angles of attack (shown in fig. 19) and can be attributed to the combination of an asymmetric, spanwise stall and the asymmetric nature of the vortex system.

The skewed wings at low to moderate angles of attack had positive rollingmoment coefficients C_l and negative yawing-moment coefficients C_n due to the increased loads on the sweptback semispan. An increase in sweep at these angles of attack increased the magnitude of the rolling-moment and (to a lesser degree) yawing-moment coefficients but had little effect on the side-force coefficients Cy up to a moderate angle of attack. The skewed wings at high angles of attack had negative rolling-moment coefficients and positive yawingmoment coefficients, because the loads had shifted to the sweptforward semispan. An increase in sweep caused a negative increment in the side-force coefficient and had little discernible effect on the rolling-moment and yawing-moment coefficients at high angles of attack. At zero angle of attack, these wings had nonzero yawing-moment and side-force coefficients. This was thought to be due to a slight misalignment of the balance housing. However, the main lateraldirectional parameter of interest was the rolling moment, and the housing apparatus did not seem to influence this coefficient at zero angle of attack to any great degree.

The effects of changes in aspect ratio on the lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics are shown in figure 20. An increase in aspect ratio at low to moderate angles of attack increased the rolling moment and side-force coefficients but had little effect on the yawing-moment coefficient. At higher angles of attack, the rolling- and yawing-moment coefficients changed sign as they had in the study of sweep variation. An increase in aspect ratio at the higher angles of attack caused a negative increment in the rolling-moment coefficient and a positive increment in the yawing-moment and side-force coefficients. In addition, the angle of attack at which the data became highly non-linear decreased as aspect ratio was increased. This trend was due to the earlier development of stall on the higher-aspect-ratio wings. These wings had nonzero yawing-moment and side-force coefficients at zero angle of attack, probably because of the misaligned balance housing discussed previously.

As expected, the dummy balance housing had little influence on the lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics at low to moderate angles of

attack, while the effects of interference between the leading-edge vortex and the dummy balance housing were evident at higher angles of attack (fig. 21).

The lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of the wing-fuselage configuration are compared (fig. 22) to the lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of the $\Lambda = 45^{\circ}$, A = 1.0 wing with and without the dummy balance housing. The most notable effects of the fuselage at high angles of attack were to prevent the rolling-moment coefficient from changing sign and to cause large negative yawing-moment and side-force coefficients. As evidenced by additional oil-flow studies, these effects could be attributed to the formation of the separate leading-edge vortex with an apex situated at the juncture of the fuselage and the leading edge of the sweptback semispan (fig. 14). The rolling-moment characteristics of the wing fuselage were linearized at high angles of attack because, due to the fixed location of the apex of the additional leading-edge vortex, the extensive inboard movement of the vortex system with increasing angle of attack encountered by the models with no fuselage was substantially reduced for the model with the fuselage. The large, negative, yawing-moment and side-force coefficients can be attributed to the manner in which the left and right leading-edge vortices move with increasing angle of attack as well as to the ensuing stall. The leading- and side-edge vortices on the sweptback (downwind) semispan moved inboard from their respective edges toward the wing-fuvelage juncture as angle of attack was increased. At the same time, the leading-edge vortex on the sweptforward (upwind) semispan moved outboard from a position near the leading edge, where it impinges upon the fuselage, to a position near the side edge, where it had little interference with the fuselage. The wing-fuselage configuration at high angles of attack showed visible evidence of stall outboard of each vortex, in the vicinity of the wing tip on the sweptback semispan and in the vicinity of the fuselage on the sweptforward semispan. The asymmetric stall, as well as the relative locations of the leading-edge vortices with respect to the fuselage, tends to account for the observed trends in the yawing-moment and sideforce coefficients. It should be noted that, at zero angle of attack and zero sideslip angle, the yawing-moment and side-force coefficients for the wingfuselage configuration were approximately equal to zero, as expected. Since the fuselage completely enclosed the housing apparatus, these results tend to substantiate the assumption that the nonzero values of yawing-moment and sideforce coefficients for the other configurations at zero angle of attack and zero sideslip angle were caused by a slight misalignment of the housing apparatus.

The effects of sideslip angle $\,\beta$ on rolling-moment, yawing-moment, and side-force coefficients for the $\,A$ = 1.0, $\,\Lambda$ = 30° skewed wing are shown (fig. 23) for angles of attack of approximately 6° and 12°, both with and without the dummy balance housing. The dummy balance housing is seen to have little effect on the lateral-directional coefficients at the lower angle of attack. At the higher angle of attack, the dummy balance housing has a more pronounced influence on the level of the lateral-directional coefficients and a slight influence on the slopes of the data at $\,\beta$ = 0°. However, the data for both angles of attack exhibit an approximately linear relationship with sideslip angle in the vicinity of $\,\beta$ = 0°. This linear relationship validates the method which approximates the partial derivative of the lateral-directional coefficient by finite difference using the runs having $\,\beta$ = 4° and -4°.

The effects of leading-edge sweep variation on the lateral-directional stability derivatives are presented in figure 24. An increase in sweep decreased the magnitude of $C_{l\beta}$ and increased the magnitude of $C_{n\beta}$, although the level of $C_{n\beta}$ for these wings is very low relative to conventional configurations. The more highly swept wings showed a strong unstable break in $C_{l\beta}$ at approximately 12°. All three configurations were very stable directionally throughout the angle-of-attack range investigated. The sweep change had little effect of level of $C_{Y\beta}$.

The effects of the dummy balance nousing on the lateral-directional stability derivatives are presented in figure 25. In general, there was little effect up to an angle of attack of 12°. Above this angle, the interference effects were significant and resulted in more nonlinear characteristics which became increasingly destabilizing as leading-edge sweep angle was increased.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN THEORY AND EXPERIMENT

A theoretical analysis of the lift, drag, pitching moment, and rolling moment has been performed by use of the technique presented in the theoretical method section of this paper. A lattice of 6 chordwise and 40 spanwise singularities was used for this analysis. The data presented in this comparison are for the configurations with the dummy balance housing.

A comparison of theoretical and experimental lift, drag, and pitching moments is presented in figures 26 and 27. The very large effects of the separation-induced vortex flow can be seen by comparison of the experimental results with the attached-flow theory. Application of the suction analogy provides reasonable predictions of the vortex lift contributions. For example, the lift and drag were well predicted up to a CL of approximately 0.8 when all the vortex lift terms, including the augmented term, were applied. Pitching moments were also well predicted by including the augmented term for all aspect ratios at Λ = 30°; however, C_m for the more highly swept wings was better predicted without the augmented term. Hence, application of the augmented-vortex lift concept for the prediction of pitching moments appears to be more sensitive to changes in sweep than to changes in aspect ratio. The overpredictions of the pitching-moment coefficient at high angles of attack emphasize the sala ificance of the reduction in the augmented-vortex lift effect for these wings due to the reduction of $\,\tilde{c}\,$ and the forward shift of the centroid as the vortex moves inboard with increasing angle of attack. Since the augmented-vortex term consistently improved the lift (and, hence, drag) estimates by a small amount but did not consistently improve the prediction of the pitching-moment trends, the assumption about the centroidal location (and, hence, c) of these loads for a skewed wing configuration requires further study. This is also supported by flow-visualization results presented earlier. It is of interest to observe the significance of the side-edge-vortex loads by noting that the pitching moment predicted by using only the attached flow and the leading-edge-vortex theory has the opposite sign of the experimental pitching moments at high angles of attack. By including the contribution from the

side-edge vortices, reasonable correlation was achieved up to a moderate angle of attack. The overall forces and pitching moments for the configuration with the fuselage (fig. 27) were reasonably well predicted up to high angles of attack, with the augmented term resulting in a slight overprediction of lift and pitching-moment coefficients at the high angles of attack.

A comparison of the theoretical and experimental rolling-moment coefficients is presented in figures 28 and 29. Except for the wing-fuselage configuration, rolling-moment characteristics were well predicted only up to an angle of attack of approximately 6° and, at that, only by excluding the augmented-vortex term. Above this angle, the data depart from the theory and eventually change sign. (As with the pitching moments, the application of the augmented-vortex lift quantity at the assumed centroid resulted in overpredictions of the rolling moments.) This discrepancy between the theory and the data can be attributed to the vortex growth and subsequent inboard movement of the center of vortex lift as angle of attack was increased. While pitching moments were reasonably well predicted, the rolling moments were, as expected, overpredicted at moderate and high angles of attack as the actual center of vortex lift moved inboard.

The comparison of the theoretical and experimental colling-moment characteristics of the wing-fuselage configuration are shown in figure 29. The rolling-moment characteristics for this configuration were well predicted up to an angle of atttack of approximately 16° by excluding the augmented-vortex contribution. As discussed in the flow visualization section, the fuselage caused a separate leading-edge vortex to form on the sweptback semispan with the apex of the vortex situated at the left-fuselage-leading-edge juncture and, hence, kept the vortex loads closer to the edges from which the vortices were generated. For this reason, the rolling moments were better predicted for this configuration than for the others by including the edge-vortex terms.

CONCLUSIONS

A theoretical and experimental analysis of the aerodynamic characteristics of several, thin, skewed wings having separation-induced vortex flows along the leading and side edges has been presented. The theoretical study was accomplished with a computer program that was developed for the analysis of asymmetric flow conditions including both fully attached flows and separation-induced vortex flows. The experimental tests were confucted in the Langley high-speed 7- by 10-foot tunnel at a Mach number of 0.12. The experimental tests included an additional configuration having a cylindrical fuselage mounted about one of the skewed wings. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the effects of sweep and aspect ratio on the longitudinal and lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of these skewed wings and to compare experimental with theoretical results. The results of this study are as follows:

1. For a given aspect ratio and sweep angle, the theoretical effect of the skewed planform was to shift the loads to the sweptback semispan. The skewed wing, compared with the swept wing, has slightly less potential-flow lift, approximately the same leading-edge-vortex lift, and substantially less side-edge-vortex lift.

- 2. The effect of sweep on the experimental longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics was, in general, small, while the effect of aspect ratio was consistent with simple wing theory; an increase in aspect ratio increased lift-curve slope and decreased drag due to lift. As aspect ratio was increased, the angle of attack at which the wing stalled was decreased which resulted in a reduced maximum lift coefficient. The fuselage had little influence on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics.
- 3. Experimental results indicated that the skewed wings exhibited relatively large values of rolling- and yawing-moment coefficients at moderate to high angles of attack and zero sideslip. An increase in either sweep or aspect ratio tended to increase the experimental rolling-moment coefficients at low to moderate angles of attack and zero sideslip, while at high angles of attack, the lateral-directional aerodynamic coefficients showed extreme nonlinearities (including change of sign) due to the asymmetric nature of the leading- and side-edge vortices. Addition of the fuselage to the skewed wing linearized the rolling moment throughout the angle-of-attack range investigated by causing a vortex to form on the sweptback semispan at the wing-fuselage juncture. Flow patterns seen in oil-flow photographs correlated with measured characteristics.
- 4. The measured lift and drag were consistently well estimated for all configurations, up to a lift coefficient of approximately 0.8, by the vortex-lattice-suction-analogy theory with both the edge-vortex and augmented-vortex terms included.
- 5. The measured patching woments were not as consistently well predicted by including the edge-vortex and augmented-vortex terms as the lift and drag were. The assumption about the centroidal location of the augmented-vortex lift resulted in overpredictions for the wing-alone configurations with 45° and 55° sweep and requires further study.
- 6. Because the present theoretical method does not account for the inboard movement of the center of vortex lift with increasing angle of attack, the measured rolling moments were well predicted only up to an angle of attack of approximately 6° by the edge-vortex terms for the wing-alone configurations. Assumption of the centroidal location for the augmented-vortex lift resulted in substantial overpredictions of rolling moment throughout the angle-of-attack range investigated.
- 7. The measured lift and drag on the wing-fuselage configuration were well estimated up to a lift coefficient of approximately 0.8. Pitching moments were reasonably well estimated throughout the angle-of-attack range investigated, while rolling moments were well estimated with the leading- and side-edge vortex contributions up to an angle of attack of approximately 16°.

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October 17, 1977

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TABLE I.- GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MODELS

Model number	Λ,		,	Fugalaga	ь		c _r an	nd c	S	3	xa	
number	deg	A	٨	Fuselage	cm	in.	cm	in.	m ²	ft ²	CIB	in.
I	30	1.0	1	off	60.96	24	60.96	24	0.37	4.30	15.24	6
II	45	1.0	1	Off	60.96	24	60.96	24	.37	4.00	15.24	6
III	35	1.0	1	Off	60.96	24	60.96	24	. 37	4.00	15.24	6
IV	30	1.5	1	0ff	60.96	24	40.64	16	.25	2.67	10.16	4
V	30	2.0	1	Off	60.96	24	30.48	12	. 19	2.00	7.62	3
VI	45	1.0	1	On	60.96	24	60.96	24	.37	4.00	15.24	6

aSee figure 8(a).

TABLE II. - TEST PROGRAM MATRIX

Model number		_40 ≤ a ≤ 240		-10° ≤	8 ≤ 100
ridmoer	B = -40	β = 00	B = 40	a = 6°	a = 12°
I	х	x	х	X	X
II	Х	X	X		
III	Х	X	X		
IV		X			
V		X		1	
VI		X			

TABLE III .- CONFIGURATIONS

Pun as listed in table IV	q _∞ , ?a	Λ, deg	A	Dummy balance housing	α, degʻ	β, deg
1	958	45	1	orr	-4 to 24	0
3	958	45	1	On	-4 to 24	0
5	958	55	1	Off	-4 to 24	0
7	958	55	1	On	-4 to 24	0
9	958	30	1	On	-4 to 24	0
11	958	30	1	0110	-4 to 24	0
13	958	30	1	Off	-4 to 24	0
15	958	30	1	On	12	-10 to 10
17	958	30	1	orr	12	-10 to 10
19	958	30	1	orr	-4 to 24	4
21	958	30	1	On	-1 to 24	Al.
23	958	45	1	On	-4 to 24	4
26	958	45	1	Off	-4 to 24	4
28	958	55	1	Off	-4 to 24	4
30	958	55	:	On	-4 to 24	4
32	958	55	1	On	4 to 24	-4
34	958	55	1	Off	-4 to 24	-4
36	958	45	1	220	-4 to 24	-4
38	958	45	1	On	-4 to 24	-4
40	958	30	1	Off	-4 to 24	-4
42	958	30	1	On	-4 to 24	-4
44.4	958	30	1	orr	6	-10 to 10
46	958	30	1	On	6	-10 to 10
48	958	45	1	(a)	-4 to 24	0
50	958	30	1.5	Off	-4 to 24	0
52	958	30	1.5	On	-4 to 24	0
54	958	30	2	720	-4 to 24	0
56	958	30	2	On	-4 to 24	0

aModel VI.

TABLE IV. - TABULATED RESULTS

The symbols used in the tabulated data are as follows:

RUN	run number (see table III)
ALPHA	angle of attack, deg
BETA	angle of sideslip, deg
Q	free-stream dynamic pressure, Pa
CL(SA)	lift coefficient, stability axis
CD(SA)	drag coefficient, stability axis
CPM(SA)	pitching-moment coefficient, stability axis
CRM(SA)	colling-moment coefficient, stability axis
CYM(SA)	yawing-moment coefficient, stability axis
CSF(SA)	side-force coefficient, stability axis
CRM(BA)	rolling-moment coefficient, body axis
CYM(BA)	yawing-moment coefficient, body axis

	NUM 1											
es Pes			CL (54)	C01549	CPMISAS	CRM(54)	CYMISAN	CS# (SA)	CR#(84)	C FR(84)		
00	00	961.1140	0070	.0114	.0037	0001	0019	.0035	0001	0019		
-2.86	01	961.0449	0891	.0147	.0042	0014	0011	.0009	0014	0012		
-1.00	~.01	961.0445	0336	.0120	.0035	0009	0019	.0010		0019		
.04	00	961.7097	0060	-0115	.00+0	0003	0014	.0032	0003	0019		
1.07	.00	904.9191	.0224	.0117	.0043	.0001	0819	.0032	.0002	0019		
2.10	.01	965.1779	.0338	.0125	.0015	. 0009	0017	.0023	.0003	0016		
3-10	.01	966.8300	.0858	.0141	.0040	.0011	0014	.0015	.0012	0013		
4.23	10.	940.5174	. 1237	.0170	.0038	.0016	0011	1000.	.0016	0010		
3 . 32	50.	960.4461	. 1040	1550.	.0029	.0027	0016	.0001	.0029	0014		
0.44	.03	962.4419	.2137	.0312	.0008	.0038	0020	.0005	.00+0	0016		
7.54	.04	967.7986	.2039	.0416	0022	. 0048	0024	1000	.0020	0017		
8.66	.04	959.5817	. 3146	.0543	0053	.0051	0027	.0007	.0056	0019		
9.81	.03	951.2673	. 3717	.0701	0093	.0062	0033	.0003	.0067	0022		
10.99	.05	957.4557	. 4290	.0005	0134	.0040	0036	1000.	.0066	0024		
18.81	.00	945.8129	. 5433	.1327	0227	.0039	0017	0003	.0047	0027		
19.71	.07	940.6909		.1907	0320	0011	0030	0009	0002	0014		
17.47	.04	945,9465	. 7730	.2537	0431	0085	0013	0010	0077	0030		
20.23	.04	949,5379	. 8706	. 3236	0515	0184	.0016	0005	0178	0049		
02.39	-01	965. 3684	. 9271	. 3858	0564	0217	.0044	.0011	0318	0000		
29.29	01	957.3316	.9880	. 4509	0640	04/4	.0110	.0024	0435	0567		
- 91	00	957.1170	0820	.0114	.0040	0001	0010	*100.	0001	0010		

TABLE IV. - Continued

	FUM: 3												
41,944	8614		F4 6543	CD(54)	(PR(141	Camtie:	C 086540	C\$0 6541	(001841	[**: *4:			
-01	03	988.1016	.08+0	.011*	0000	.0001	0010	.0051	-0001	0000			
-2.67	01	980.8477	0020	.0144	0000	0010	0010	.0007	0031	0009			
-1-02	01	696.3775	0274	.0122	0012	-,0002	0014	.00%	0002	0010			
1-00	00	963.1071	-0002	-0110	0004	.0000	9014	.0034	-,5600	0100			
2.00	-99	961.3729	.0658	.0120	0010	.0007	8211	-0024	0.220	0013			
3-20	.01	690.3770	.0960	-0145	0013	-0012	0009	.0010	.0012	0004			
4.20	-81	900.6417	-1829	-C17e	0674	-0022	0000	0003	-0077	-, 1000			
3.24	-07	763,9865	.6729	-0724	0027	.0029	0074	0007	.0041	00:0			
7.94	-64	939-5771	.2091	.0414	0070	.0054	0020	F003	-0074	6610			
8-69	-05	997.7548	. 9164	.0520	0100	.0067	0625	9029	.0044	0010			
0.75	-04	956.7837	. 8716	.0005		-6372	005.9	0017	-8076	0016			
13-20	-10	944.0680 940.3887	. 5433	.0020	0.76	1400.	6038	0169	-0074	0000			
12-01	-11	993.1821	-9477	-1790	0989	0014	0621	8242	0010	.0011			
17. Pe	.09	055.5108	. 2277	.2273	0564	0115	- 0034	6291	0170	-6070			
10.00	100	955.3208	.0079	.2883	0528	0241	.0091	0214	8257	.0004			
22-15	105	C94.1228	. 6743	.9504	-0554	0347	.0124	0141	0369	0010			
03	02	945.4750	.9528	.0144	0010	1040.	0019	0011	0474				
		******						.0004	,0002	-20025			
				**	. ,								
at Pesa	8614		Ct (\$4.1	CB1541	CPRISAL	CB#1543	CT#(54)	CSFCGAS	(**(84)	C4818#1			
-91	00	******		*3184	.0020	0003	0017	.0031	0501	0017			
-8-10	01	465,4704	0001	.0130	.0042	0019	0000	6001	0010	0807			
.04	01	061.0606 061.5699	6178	.0111	1540.	-10001	0016	.0027	0503 -0661	0010			
1-67	.00	967.2225	.0299	-0145	.9913	-0054	0019	-5854	.0000	0019			
2-10	-01	950,0000	. 8565	.0129	.0003	.0014	0011	.0010	-0019	0011			
3-3-	-81	959.1050	-0871	.0145	0001	-6658	0000	-0585	-9029	0006			
****	-02	961.0973	.1746	.0184	0017	.0081	0011	0001	-0894	5004			
5.90	.03	958,9890	. 1071	.0247	0049	.0091	0620	0084	.0017	0010			
7.93	-84	997,7724	.2000	.0425	0199	.0084	0025	0584	.0000	0014			
	.05	957.7110	. 9287	-0567	0142	.0101	0090	0011	-0104	0014			
*. 76	-04	955.4584	. 1710	.4762	06 20	.0105	0094	0017	-0104	0010			
10.45	-86	985.8659	. 5354	.0087	6276	.0105	0034	0024	-0110	0015			
15-05	-07	147.4822	.6486	.1945	0347	0000	0030	0044	.0001	0624			
17.00	.00	*65.4941	. 7994	.2484	0388	0109	0009	0041	0101	0042			
20.20	-05	951.5284	.8472	. 9150	0394	0217	.001*	0041	0210	0097			
22.47	- 64	064.2206	. 4166	. 9427	0433	0329	.0091	0091	0324	0879			
24.32	01	965.5947	.0019	.0107	1340	0457	0016	0014	0437	0016			
							******	20027		0010			

.00	00	985.8907	.0034	C01841	CPRISAL	*******		CSF(54)	.000.4	(98184)			
-9.04	01	960.1845	0808	.0133	0010	0004	0001	1000.	0001	0013			
-, 90	01	154.8500	0197	.0110	0528	.0054	0011	.0031	-6664	6913			
.0.	00	957.7101	.0093	-0109	0027	.0006	0011	.0011	.0000	9013			
1.09	00	967.0332	.0371	.0113	0011	.0012	0011	.0029	\$100.	0010			
2.00	.01	961.5576	.0404	.0124	0048	1300.	0004	.0019	1550.	0001			
4.20	.01	945.3433	.1285	.0103	0057	.0028	0007	0808	.0040	0000			
9.30	-03	957.2445	.1771	.0240	0101	.0056	0010		.0057	9964			
6.39	.03	*57.0495	.2167	.0526	0142	.0075	0019	0019	.0076	0007			
7.50	-05	050.0450	.2656	.0423	0176	.0000	0020	0011	.0090	0804			
9.02	.00	994,7057	.3133	.0574	0210	.0104	0629	0094	.0104	0001			
10.90	-09	954.4874	. 41 70	4580	0251	.0114	0027	0132	.0110	0001			
11-20	-14	960,9573	. 5310	.1229	0399	.0107	0019	0240	.0105	.0004			
19-01	- 15	955.3254	. 0 4 2 9	.1725	0493	.0079	.0001	0360	.0071	.0620			
17.65	-17	959,7149	. 7407	-7109	0564	.0027	.0052	0"65	.0011	.0037			
22.24	.00	951.5906	. 6790	.2497	0542	9109	.0090	0516	0130	.0018			
.00	00	984,5899	.0043	.0104	0087	.0004	0012	.0029	.0000	0011			

TABLE IV .- Continued

Graph 9										
at Pea	8674	9	er i Sbi	696348	CPRESAN	(47149)	CAMILTO	(300540	C**(*4)	Com1849
.41	00	952.0894	- 0040	-0125	3300	0000	1200	.0024	.0981	0014
-2.00	00	998.1179 997.7184	5999	-0117	0014	1000.	0513	.0019		0013
-05	00	056.0530	. 9644	.0124	0629	10002	0013	.0023	-6085	0011
2.13	-00	981.7750 978.4217	.0113	.0110	0013	.0004	0011	.0021	.0004	0013 0012
8-29	-01	961.9899	.0987	-0104	0004	.0014	0011	-0010	-9615	0010
4.25	10.	956.7591	.1765	*910- 9450-	0011	.0021	0004	0007	1300.	0007
0.00	-02	996-3214	.2200	-0317	0023	.0021	0010	0003	-100.	0007
7.57	.01	964.3641	.2541	.0423	0524	.0098	**0011	0000	1880-	2004
0.70	-63	953,7937	. 3182	.0540	0043	1600.	0014	0007	-5394	0054
40.00	-50	965.1855	222	.0843	0189	.0529	0504	0692	-Cw#8	6063
12.11	-07	994.3921 947.8718	. 4449	.1031	0177	0012	0008	0000	0031	.0005
17.03	-54	949,4701	.7999	.2357	0687	0119	-01.34	0034	0120	1500.
20-02	28.	000.2092	. *1*2	1001	6007	0177	1800.	.001*	0141	.0014
22.80	84	994.5824	.9737	.9611	1000	0723	.0127	.0017	8252	+100.
-01	00	424.5134	.0092	.0125	0022	.0004	0013	.0022	-0004	0011
				*:	44					
AL PRE	9674		CE 0540	CBISAI	CPRISAL	C##(54)	C *# (54)	C191541	C##1841	CFRIBA1
-2-27	01	957.781:	~.0091 ~.00#1	.0148	-0023	1000.	0014	.0020	0001	0010
00	06	957.7818	(1980	-0152	.0014	0000	0010	.0520	0/:00	6014
-09	00	991,9829	.0004	-6129	.9629	.000,	0014	.0027	.0004	0014
2.18	.01	975.4545	. 0589	.0132	.0033	.001.	0014	-0020	.0011	9014
3-29	-61	999. 3884	.0942	-6169	.0043	-0014	0013	-0620	.0014	BOL3
5.80	.02	957.7817 954.3741	.1907	.0193	.0043	.0017	0011	.0010	1554.	0010
0.47	.03	******	.2176	-0919	.0034	.0020	0018	0000	-8624	0009
7.50	.03	956.8578	.2059	.0420	.0028	.0627	0013	.0004	.0029	0010
9.82	.04	954. 5761	. 3705	.0099	0034	.0024	0015	.0007	-9828	0010
10.00	.04	150.5050	. 4291	-0980	0000	.0014	0015	-0010	.0021	00 LZ
19-92	-01	987.2488	-5416	.1527	0111	0003	0014	.0036	0001	0019
17.43	.08	968.0109	. 7939	.2483	0536	0191	. 2629	-0051	0138	0017
10.42	02	995,4400	. 9901	.3723	0717	0294	.0001	.0072	0213	9812
20.20	01	975.5010	. 9856	. 9515	1314	0240	.011.	.0125	0271	.0001
.00	00	868.5617	0039	.0120	.0024	.0004	.0019	.0022	.0004	8015
at Pera	8674		EL (54)	*u	* 18 (P#(54)	CRRCSAN	CVR(SA)	(58854)	C##(84)	(veces)
-2-61	00	954.8471	0827	.0129	65.00	0001	0014	.0019	0001	0014
99	00	955.1747	0300	.0186	. 6617	9001	0014	.0010	0001	0014
1.00	.00	934,0856	0074	-0184	.0010	.0001	0014	.0020	.0003	0014
8-18	.01	961.4911	. 0909	-0150	-6913	.0007	0013	.0010	-0007	0018
3.20	.01	906.4811	.0047	.0155	.0047	.0010	0011	.0011	.0011	0011
5.84	50.	954,4098	.1928	1550.	.0045	.0014	0000	0000	.0019	0004
0.40	.03	994.6479	-2179	.0303	.0048	.0024	0010	6663	.0021	0007
7.98	.03	934.9749	. 2502	-0410	.0030	.0029	0011	.0001	.0020	0004
1.03	.04	994.9882	. 9719	.0091	0029	.0015	0012	.0001	.0024	0509
88-08	.04	944.6659	-4836	.0000	0000	.0017	0019	.0017	.001 *	0011
19.79	.04	997,7816	. 9919	11994	0340	0010	.0014	.0026	0044	0017
27.97	.08	968.9614	. 7677	. 2320	0553	0149	.0011	.0058	0191	0010
20.10	~-01	997.0964	. 8481	. 934.	0762	0221	.0069	.0007	0211	001/
29-29	03	962.4901	1.0074	. 1784	1970	0759	.0105	.0119	0276	.0001
.01	.90	943.0887	0030	.0129	.5024	.0004	0014	.0019	.0004	0014

TABLE IV. - Continued

				5	. 25					
at Pea	8674		CI. (SA)	CD4540	CP#1541	CRR1541	CTR(54)	CSFCSas		C
13-46	10.	941.0865	. 2213	.1385	~-0242		.0010	0885	0000	-8914
19-93	-7.70	936.7436	. 5973	.1442	0912	-010-	001?	0623	-8996	.0043
34-99	-0.70	952-8397	. 5950	-1491	8444	.6249	0004	0507	-8227	0001
13-50	-26-27	963.4810	. 5992	.1493	0433	-0297	0067 0042	0504	-0294	0001
13-99	-8.74	906.4748	.9919	-1480	0428	-6227	5859	0019	-6234	6661
13-53	-7.75	962-2897	2000	.1467	0394	-0170	8947	0829	-0200	.0001
18-52	-5.77	992.7483	. 5767	-3455	6378	-0791	0031	0036	-0354	.0003
13.51	-0.73	962.2899	. 5092	.1429	0344	-0124	0022	0047	-012e	.0010
11	-2.67	960.0887	. 5050	-1429		.0000	0000		.0000	-9011
13.40	-1.91	946.1553	. 5554	.1392	8340	.0048	.0001	0549	.0047	.0017
38-40	-00	1919-109	. 5520	-1300	0284	0002	.0010	0029		-0013
18-42	1.91	936.0979	.5471	-1367	0214	0032	.0024	0590	0034	-0017
13-49	2.98	957.7611	. 5350	-1333	6417	0001	.0034		0087	-6013
13-47	1.71	984,4178	. 5279	-1924	0179	0107	.0043	0111	0115	.001/
13-40	5.71	108-6697	. 5254	-1315	0150	6164	.0049	0111	0171	.0010
13-47	7.55	994,4129	.9177	.1254	0134	0213	.0053	0110	0197	.0004
12.47	8.40	967.6056	. 9879	.1287		88*1	-0C01	0107	02**	. 0000
13.49	-04	949.3582	.9914	.1363	6277	.0000	.0010	8844	0004	.0010
				***	. 17					
as, Pres			CL (\$4)	C01541	CP#(\$4)	*******	C##1541	C5F1541	(**:*4)	C*******
13-58	.01	959.6909	. 5500	-1969	0217		6013	.0540	0025	0019
13-51	-7.00	955,8995	.5724	.1533	0111	.0057	0016	.0052	-8864	07.71
13.54	-9.79	999.1990	. 5969	.1962	6446	.0140	0099 0061	.0000	-0170	0022
19-51	-10-23	954.5698	. 5948	.1999	0471	-0173	1400	.0064	-0103	0011
13-54	-8.73	984.8791	. 5989	.1543	0450	-0147	0057	.0074	-0151	0629
13-55	-7.75	945.7443	. 5 6 4 5	-1741	0411	.0123	0851	.0045	-0132	0021
13.54	-5.77	967,7500	. 5790	.1919	0367	.0110	6645	.0057	-0110	9522
53.53		167,7900	. 5754	-1507	0354	-9072	0040	.0090	-0074	9948
13-99	-1-81	981.8404	.5787	.1500	0311	.0051	0034	.0054	.6343	9621
18-99	-1.91	906-2101	. 5862	.3479	6243	.0014	0629		.0020	0021
13.54	98	919.6000	. 5462	-1467	6234	0087	- 001C	.0049	0862	0620
18-52	. 97	904-0157	. 5540	.1443		0049	0000	.0039		0014
19-92	1.91	998.4039	. 2528	.1441	0190	0070	0003	.0037	0047	0019
13-99	3.80	963.1585	. 5450	.5454	6156	0123	.0011	. 2031	0122	0010
15-53	5.09	904.0919	. 9423	.1999	0117	0194	.0018	4500.	~.0194	0010
13.54	0.01	909.2033	. 5340	-1992		8285	.0031	.9021	8287	0017
13.94	0.45	007.2749 073.0659	.9297	.1378	5014	0229	.0034	.0014	0232	0014
12.54	4.88	971.8891	. *3*1	-1057	0019	0284	.0053	.0020	6298	6015
13.99	-01	***.271*	. 9972	.1***	~-62+6	9627	0014	.0041	0023	0010

84.9118			CL 1541	CB1541	-	(001541	CTRESA.	C271541	******	CTR(84)
00	4.00	985.9878	0015	.0110	.0023	0001	0619	-0011	0001	
-1.00	4.00	956.7846	0945	.0149	0004	.0017	0011	0011	1000.	0011
-05	4.55	940.9097	0022	.0119	.0023	0003	0012	.7888	000)	~~ 00 LZ
2-12	1.00	984.3867	.0552	-0117	.0017	0050	0010	.000	0007 0013	0012
3-64	4.00	901.8794	.0870	.0144	-0054	0019	0868	.0003	0019	8009
5.34	1.99	984.2735	.1629	-0173	.0041	0674	0003	6810	0011	0007 0007
0.57	3.98	*65.785*	. 2893	.0300	-0070	0040	0805		0039	6810
0.74	3.98	980.2417	. 2536	.0343	.0011	0049	0004	0803	0045	0010
9.00	5.95	**0.4714	. 3539	.0000	.0010	0060	0001	.0001		0011
13.57	3.94	961.2489	. 9366	.1200	0011	0569	.0001	.0001	6166	0012
25.70	3.44	907.9830	. 6471	.1091	0276	0160	.0231	.0010	0169	0014
20-19	3-10	984,7220	. 7554	. 91 90	0542	0220	.0074	.0030	0312	0014
22.42	3.45	944.8558	. 4270	. 5670	6883	0364	.0344	.0079	8992	0804
-01	4.00	950, 9509	0033	.0111	1500.	0384	0011	.0000	0418	0011

TABLE IV .- Continued

				Rus	* 21					
a. Pea	8674		Ct 1880	CE1540	CPRISAL	CRMESAS	C181341	CSFESAS	CRREBAS	[*R1843
-64	4.01	934,4019	.0044	.0120		.0001	0001	0011	-9001	0029
-3.16	**00	954.8545	6932	.0190	9812	.0021	0004	0029	-0520	0007
98	+-01	984.2489	0214	-0122	5013	.0507		0010	-8987	0010
-00	*-01	965.6503	.0064	.6121	-,0018	1800.	0011	0004	0001	0010 0011
2-19	1.00	950,5050	0+20	-0134	1000.	0507	0010	0003	-,0004	0019
8-19	4-00	534,4544	1000.	-0.34	.0010	0010	0007	0010	0018	0067
4.27	4-38	967.5856	-1334	-0147	-0013	0020	6005	0814		5664
*.30	00	972.4295	. 2727	-0299	-9617	9024	0004	0623	6824	0004
7.57	1.99	954,4549	.2141	-0125	1500-	0031	0020	0014	0014	0011
8.74	3.47	030,1030	. 9140	.0751	0013	0034	9000	0010		0011
9.84	8-79	954.8755	. 3621	. 5690	0034	0094	0000	9624	6053	0041
11-04	3.46	970.8998	. 5273	-1270	0078	0071	.0007	0122	6072	0024
15-69	3.93	954.0013	. 5 344	.1778	0349	0140	.0078	0137	8154	.0029
17.00	1.62	948.5247	. 7992	.2379	522	8223	.0300	0046	0244	.9034
20-02	3.75	951.9451	. 0200	.2980	0700	0290	-91-1	05-20	6529	.0013
22.87	3-66	955.6728	. 4633	.3734	0951	0347	.0176	.0429	0381	.0014
24-15	1.04	957,7506 957,8790	.9252	.0110	1040	.0002	0019	6811	,000	0010
		-20,00.00		*****						
				***	. 23	4				
at Pea	8674		C4.6849	CDESAR	CPRESAN	CRMISAI	CV#(SA)	C3F (SA)	(08(84)	(******
-01	*-00	955.4854	-962*	-0113	.0001	0002	0011	0021	0007	0013
-3.31	4.00	947,7493	0220	.0144	0021	0000	0012	0009	0001	0017
97	4.00	954.4811	.0027	.0110	1000.	0001	0012	.0001	0001	0012
1.00	4.00	954,4611	.0294	4340.	.0004	0004	0011	0002	0004	0011
4-11	4.00	954.4011	.0567	.0133	.0017	0010	0001	0007	8669	0010
3-10	*-00	999,4567	.0000	.0194	.0017	0010	0007	0019	0004	0007 P003
5.81	4.00	950.7244	.1823	.0101	.0025	0017	0005	0034	0014	0004
50.0	3.99	957.9937	-2071	.0321	.0010	0500	0001	0031	0007	0009
7.94	3.00	934,4889	.2935	.0422	0005	0807	0010	0099	0005	0011
8.60	3.00	954,4889	- 3036	.0538	0025	0004	0011	0052	0004	0011
15.97	3.98	994,4009	. 9498	.0467	0045	0020	0009	0093	0010	0017
13-29	3.90	950.4784	.5194	.1220	0100	0039	.000	0179	0040	0001
15-00	3.04	996.6629	.6333	. 1744		0078	-9937	0276	0085	.0014
67.00	3.90	154.5554	. 7946	.7333	0423	0130	.0078	0114	0199	1600.
50-10	3-61	956.7288	.0290	.3540	0526	0240	.0178	0349	0397	.0027
23.10	3.74	999.4100	.9110	. 3845	0561	0411	.0209	0289	0497	1100.
.01	4.01	961.4919	. 6622	.0110	1000.	100C	0016	0004	0001	0010
			CLESAN		* 2*		CV#1541	CSF1541	(**!*41	CVRIBAI
at Pera	8674	957,9751	0037	.0109	.0038	0007	0014	.0014	0997	0014
-3.44	4.00	948,9463	0980	.0198	.0017	.0005	0006	0017	.0005	0004
97	4.00	962.8489	0274	.0114	-0031	0003	0013	.0011	9005	0013
.09	4.00	967.7886	0023	-0111	.0037	0009	0015	.0015	0005	0015
1.07	*-00	966.7186	.021*	-0114	-0044	0011	9613	-061.2	0011	0013
3.10	4.00	953, 9543	.0920	.0123	.0057	0019	0010	.0001	0019	0009
	4.00	950.4619	-1101	.0179	.0055	0871	0000	0009	0021	0007
9 - 82	3.99	998.9989	. 1944	.0220	.0061	0016		0012		0004
0.48	3.99	999.0091	.2019	.0310	. 0054	0014	0010	0007	0014	0013
7.94	1.98	993.0747 990.2978	.2919	.0539	.0011	0010	0014	0004	0001	0013
9.79	3.97	952.4845	. 9911	.0580	0010	0014	0014	0009	0011	0017
11.00	3.90	953.6663	12.	.0670	0047	0019	0014	0014	0016	0017
18-30	3.93	959.5880	.5280	-1309	0157	0047	0009	0014	6844	0010
15.70	3.00	965.3797	.6554	.1863	0204	0894	.0004	0010	0096	6021
18.00	3.64	057.8587	. 7554	. 2791	0104	0171	.0075	0022	0171	0027
22.99	3.78	955.3357	.9547	.9230	0494	0991	.0101	0027	0750	0014
29.19	3-67	980.9857	. 9814	. 4267	0144	0995	.0123	0021	0413	0043
-01	*-00	949.7117	0032	.0110	. 00 10	-,0004	0014	.0019	6608	0014

TABLE IV .- Continued

	#UN 26											
41. PM4	8614	•	CL (34)	CD(\$4)	CPMISAL	CR#(54)	CYM(SA)	CSF(54)	C##(84)	C **(84)		
.01	4.00	962.9781	.0007	.0100	.0020	0003	0010	.0010	0003	0010		
-3.24	4.00	956.2073	0814	.0131	.0000	.0002	0000	0020	.0002	0001		
98	4.00	959.5860	0238	-0104	.0013	0001	0008	.0005	0001	0000		
1.00	4.00	963.1111	0011	.0107	.0018	0006	0006	.0009	0005	0008		
2.12	4.00	961.3818	.0511	.0:17	.0031	0008	0004	.0002	0008	0005		
3.15	*.00	963.1776	.0773	.013	.0030	0007	.0000	0011	0007	0000		
5.27	4.00	953.7993	.1123	.0171	.0020	.0002	0002	0016	.0002	0001		
0.37	3.99	960.1101	.1920	.0299	0025	.0021	0006	0019	.0022	0004		
7.48	3.00	960.8496	.2407	.0396	0056	.0028	0007	0028	.0029	0003		
9.72	3.98	955.6617	.2875	.0510	0113	.0029	0010	0027	.0031	0006		
10.90	3.96	949.6752	. 3953	.0825	0149	.0017	0011	0035	.0018	0007		
13.24	3.93	954.3978	- 5014	.1234	6203	0023	0004	0040	0022	0010		
17.00	3.69	965.1727	. 7286	.2401	0233	0101	.0012	00%	0100	0016		
20.28	3.70	961.4481	.0276	.3089	0257	0276	.0068	0059	0283	0032		
22.49	3.70	954. 3312	.9121	.3805	0240	0398	.0114	0060	0411	0047		
23.54	3.66	959.1266	. 9576	.4197	0235	0460	.0142	0062	0478	0054		
.02	4.00	958.654	.0013	.00%	.0020	0003	0009	.0009	0003	0009		
				***	* 30							
ALPHIA		0	CLISAS	CDISAL	CPRESAS	CRRESAN	C286543	CSFESAS	(**(84)	CYRCBAI		
.00	~.00	962.9992	.0020	.0100	0019	.0003	0009	.0001	.0003	0009		
-3.50	4.00	960.5814	0695	.0125	0036	.0004	0000	0025	.0004	0001		
.04	4.00	957.6549	.0036	.0102	0020	.0004	0008	.0001	.0004	000#		
1.00	4.00	962.7763	.0205	.010+	0012	.0001	0006	0003	.0001	0000		
2.09	4.00	963.9735	.0516	-0116	0011	.0000	0002	0015	.0000	0002		
4.21	4.00	954.3958	.1171	.0134	0013	.0002	.0002	0023	.0002	.0002		
5.27	4.00	955.0609	.1502	.0230	0040	.0017	0003	0029	.0017	0002		
6.36	3.99	957.9876	.1977	.0306	0039	.0023	0006	0030	.0024	0004		
7.47	3.99	957.3225	.2407	.0393	0120	.0032	0007	0047	.0033	0003		
9.72	3.99	961.7123	. 3309	.0633	0147	.0040	0009	0094	.0041	0003		
10.09	3.99	961.2467	. 3915	.0790	0174	.0037	0007	0133	.0030	0000		
13.24	3.98	962.4439	. 4963	.1150	0209	1100.	.0005	0224	+000.	.000*		
17.93	3.94	947.2327	.7168	.2226	0366	0071	.0064	0491	0088	.0023		
20.17	3.90	962.5769	.0210	.2893	0478	0124	.0110	0556	0154	.0061		
22.43	3.84	963.5081	.9210	. 3652	0552	0224	.0166	0628	0271	.0070		
23.26	4.00	962.0450	.0000	.0101	0019	0273	0007	0639	0326	0007		
					. 52							
AL PHA			CL (SA)	CDISAL	CPRESAL	CRRESAL	CYMESAL	CSFESAS	CRRIBAT	CTRIBAI		
.00	*4.01	956.5317	.00%	.0122	0031	.0005	0020	.0073	.0003	0020		
-3.41	-3.99	956.6648	1024		.0037	0039	0008	\$500.	0039	0004		
99	-4.01	956.7978	0239	.0123	0013	0007	0010	.0061	0007	0010		
1.09	-4.01	955.4607	.0055	.0123	0031	.0006	0020	.0041	.0004	0010		
2.10	-4.01	961.0533	.0696	.0142	0076	.0011	0011	.0049	.0034	0010		
3.20	-4.00	960.5226	.1064	.0104	0096	.0045	0006	.0031	.0046	0004		
4.22	-3.99	956.3987	.1464	.0204	0127	.0069	0000	.0015	.0070	0003		
0.45	-3.99	955.9331	. 2408	.0274	0100	.0115	0025	.0014	.0117	0012		
7.55	-3.96	954.7267	.2920	.0461	0265	.0133	0033	0010	.0130	0015		
8.71	-3.94	957.1304	. 3482	.0591	0323	.0157	0040	0039	.0161	0016		
11.01	-3.01	956.2657	. 4605	.0732	0155	.0167	0041	0000	.0167	0012		
13.37	-3.63	940.5226	. 5761	.1340	0503	.0191	0031	0251	.0154	.0003		
15.74	-3.00	96 9788	. 6767	.1041	0531	.0043	.0007	0355	.0040	.0010		
17.96	-3.01	962.6510	.7297	.2342	0363	0147	.0060	0200	0194	0011		
20.27	-3.82	955.8543	. 8008	.2939	0236	0293	.0125	0221	0425	004		
23.14	-3.62	952.1418	. 0033	. 3762	0220	0454	.0140	0198	0472	0050		
.01	-4.01	958.6603	.0057	.0119	0032	.0007	0019	.0044	.0007	0019		

TABLE IV .- Continued

RUN 34										
4L PMA	BETA		CLISAL	CDISAL	CPR(SA)	CRM(54)	CTR(SA)	CSF(SA)	(R#(84)	CTREBAS
.00	-4.01	962.9840	0025	.0111	.0022	.0003	0025	.0062	.0003	0025
-1.58	-3.99	954.8029	1154	.0150	.0102	0047	0009	.0004	0017	0004
.04	-4.01	964.380*	.0003	-0112	.0021	.0005	0024	.0050	.0005	0024
2.14	-4.00	958.5277	.0316	.0110	0002	.0020	0023	.0038	.0021	0023
3.19	-4.00	939.6585	.1005	-6152	0042	.0047	0014	.0024	.0047	0012
4.25	-3.99	957.2841	.1422	.0192	0071	.0070	0017	.0009	.0071	0012
5.33	-3.97	954.4039	. 2352	.0343	0107	.0116	0032	.0000	.0119	0019
7.57	-3.96	954.4039	. 3492	.0462	0721	.0137	0040	.0007	.0141	0022
9.67	-3.43	953.9383	.4129	.0786	0343	.0144	0050	.0004	-0175	0020
11.07	-3.91	963.5828	. 4740	.1459	0415	.0167	0064	.0001	.0176	0031
13.39	-1.00	490.0139	.7070	.205	0528	.0030	0067	0019	.0047	0057
10.07	-3.65	957.8627	. 7939	.3244	0503	0104	0004	0011	0230	0074
22.34	-3.64	954.1374	. 9200	.3057	0399	0379	.0042	0001	0344	0104
.01	-4.01	961.4544	. 0003	.0109	.0010	.0004	0023	.0057	.0004	0025
			CL (\$4)	CDISAL	CPR(SA)	CRM(54)	CYMISAI	CSF(SA)	CRR(84)	CYRIBAI
.01	-4.01	*58.5*50	-, 0011	.0122	.0039	.0003	0024	.0054	.0003	0024
-3.45	-3.99	960.4574	1171	.0169	.0005	0042	0013	.0016	0043	0011
-1.02	-4.00	955.8674	0373	.0127	.0049	0011	0023	.0031	.0001	0022
1.05	-4.01	961.0560	.0200	.0129	.0031	.0015	0023	.0050	.0015	0023
3.19	-4.00	961.0560	.0348	.0141	.0021	.0026	0021	.0041	-0027	0010
4.20	-3.99	961.0560	.1390	.0197	0014	.0041	0017	0012	.0042	0012
5.34	-3.98	961.0560	-1041	.0334	0030	.0074	0021	0003	.0000	0013
7.00	-3.97	954.4046	.23.2	.0458	0097	.0113	0033	.0003	.0114	0010
8.73	-3.95	959.6592	. 3414	.0595	0144	.0123	0039	.0003	.0127	0014
11.00	-3.94	954.4046	. 4634	.0764	0196	.0131	0052	. 0003	.0131	0028
13.40	-3.89	954.4046	. 5785	.1434	0330	.00**	0040	.0004	.0105	0034
18.43	-3.46	938.4660	. 7809	.2002	0482	0107	0024	.0005	0014	0054
20.19	-3.65	954.4046	. 0530	. 3197	0553	0226	.0017	.000*	0210	0043
23.09	-3.85	950.5027	.9050	.3784	0674	0343	.0044	.0010	0343 0940	0064
01	-4.01	953.0743	0025	.0123	.0039	.0004	0023	.0091	.0004	0021
				••	N 36					
AL PHA		•	CL (SA)	CDISAL	CPR(SA)	CRR(\$4)	CTRISAS	CSF(SA)	CRREBAS	CTRIBAT
.01	-4.01	950.2622	0945	.0128	0005	0001	0021	.0067	0001	0021
-3.14	-4.01	958.3288	0257	.0160	-10002	0009	0014	10010	0009	0012
.03	~4.01	956.7200	.0017	.0128	0006	0001	0022	.0064	0001	0022
2.12	-4.01	****	.0707	.0147	0032	.0027	0017	.0054	.0021	0016
3.20	-4.00	961.9219	.1000	-0171	0049	.0041	0015	.0040	.0042	0012
5.25	-3.99	959.3931	. 1472	.0205	0063	.0074	0012	.0019	.0055	0008
	-3.46	937.5300	. 2390	.0340	0112	.0095	0023	.0012	.0097	0012
7.41	-1.44	956.2666	. 3507	.0543	0140	.0106	0032	0017	.0110	0017
4.00	-1.43	954.6039	. 4041	-0740	4237	.0144	0044	0039	.0149	0010
11.00	-3.40	954.4044	.5700	.1340	0367	.0116	0014	0113	.0154	0017
15.09	-3.45	***. ***	. 6551	.107/9	0460	0007	.0001	0196	0007	0001
20.00	-1.44	954.8700	. 7434	24.13	0343	0119	.0018	0076	0115	0014
22.10	-3.84	*55.6016		. 7552	0634	0304	.0076	.0003	0311	0045
.01	-4.01	991.0102	.0054	. 0127	0012	.0004	0822	.0064	.0004	0022

TABLE IV .- Continued

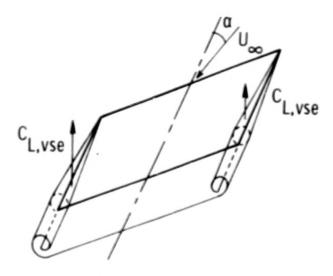
RUN 40										
at Pma			CLISAN	COISAS	CPR(SA)	CR#(54)	CYMISAI	CSF(SA)	C##(84)	CYMIBAS
-01	-4.01	961.0576	0027	.0120	.0027	.0006	9019	.0044	.0006	0019
-3.44	-3.99	959.1238	1140	-0173	.0035	0035	0015	.0015	0036	0013
**	-4.00	961.0526	0336	.0132	.0027	0007	0018	.0036	0008	0016
-05	-4.01	961.0526	0023	.0129	.0027	.0000	0010	.0042	.0000	0018
2-13	-4.00	952.6718	.0275	.0133	.0032	.0014	0017	.0039	.0015	0017
3.22	-4.00	957.5939	.1005	.0144	.0030	.0020	0017	.0036	.0024	0016
4.20	-3.99	150.0621	.1401	.0193	.0010	.0057	0016	.0026	.0058	0011
5.38	-3.98	957.7268	.1025	.0240	.0010	-0071	0015	.0007	.0072	0009
4.50	-3.98	944.2450	.2289	-0319	.0001	.0085	0019	.0000	.0007	0009
7.62	-3.97	466.3064	. 2762	-0423	0013	.0092	0021	.0007	.0094	0008
9.88	-3.96	953.9355	.3326	.0561	0049	.0103	0024	.0010	.0105	0000
11.00	-3.94	960.0549	. 4499	.0715	0091	.0107	0026	.0011	-0110	0000
13.44	-3.91	944,4901	.5457	.1302	0300	.0065	0029	.0026	-0103	0014
15.75	-3.90	941.0525	. 6679	.1910	0465	0004	0015	.0045	.0000	0010
17.93	-3.89	936.3965	. 7571	.2497	0063	0077	.0011	.0065	0076	0014
20.00	-3.88	967.1050	. 0236	.3072	0916	0142	.0044	.0097	0149	0007
-02	-4.01	***.6853	0612	.0125	.0026	.0009	~-0019	.0043	.0009	0019
.01 -3.30 -09 .05 1.09 2.13 3.24 4.28 5.38 4.49 7.63 6.75 9.89 11.06 13.41 15.73 17.92 20.06 22.04	8674 -4.01 -4.01 -4.01 -4.01 -4.00 -3.09 -3.99 -3.98 -3.96 -3.96 -3.97 -3.88 -3.87 -3.88	901.0510 994.3996 981.0510 982.8488 984.2433 957.6586 981.8489 980.8512 980.5572 989.3880 999.3880 999.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386 986.2386	CL(SA) -0054 -1055 -0247 -0052 -0374 -0722 -1393 -1472 -1472 -1395 -2361 -2876 -3974 -3924 -5733 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723 -6723	0136 0179 0140 0138 0144 0157 0180 0211 0226 0337 0452 0720 0898 1334 1894 2462 3667 0135		CRM(SA) -0000 -0010 -0010 -0010 -0024 -0038 -0053 -0069 -0078 -0093 -0113 -0038 -0104 -0112 -0001	CTM(SA)001900180014001400140014001500250027002700270027002700270027	CSF(SA) .0062 .0080 .0080 .0080 .0095 .0092 .0022 .0020 .0018 .0007009700830027 .0084 .0089	CRM(BA) -0000 -0017 -0010 -0000 -0017 -0025 -0039 -0045 -0120 -0136 -0113 -0056 -0127 -0001	CTR(SA)0019001800180018001800190009000900000010 .0011 .0011
AL PHA 0.05 0.06 0.68	.00 -3.85 -7.79	958.1850 957.7194 957.7194	CL (SA) .2270 .2359 .2494 .2580	.0367 .0378 .0394	CP#(SA)004600620062	.0014 .0074 .0139 .0172	0012 0019 0028	CSF(SA) .0006 .0012 .0023	.0015 .0074 .0174	0010 0009 0013
0.69	-10.60	948.4073	.2500	.0408	0099	.0103	0033	.0032	.0104	0014
8.89	-9.77	951.5336	.2566	.0+0+	0093	.0100	0032	.0025	.0171	0012
6.89	-8.74	960.3134	.2530	.0398	0081	.0150	0030	.0023	.0150	0011
	-7.79	958.5175	.2517	.0396	0065	.0143	0027	.0020	.0145	001
	-6.79	962.9073	.2472	.0344	0049	.0126	0026	.0022	.0120	0011
6.67	-5.02	955.7240	. 2430	.0365	0031	.0100	0024	1300.	.0110	0011
6.67	-4.80	957.4533	.2365	.0383	0016	.0092	0021	.0010	.0074	0010
6.65	-2.85	957.7194	.2339	.0378	0001	.0076	0014	.0016	.0044	0010
0.05	-1.92	952.9304	. 2303	.0376	.0025	.0044	0015	.0013	.0046	0010
0.65	98	957.7194	. 2275	.0373	.0037	.0024	0013	.0007	.0030	0010
6.65	00	957.7194	.2261	.0371	.0048	.0012	0011	.0007	.0013	0010
6.64	. 96	951.3295	. 2237	.0364	.0050	0003	0009	.0001	0002	0009
6.64	1.91	957.7194	. 2215	.0368	.0066	0019	000	.0003	0010	0010
8.64	3.61	957.2538	.2100	.0364	.0076	0016	0005	0003	0034	0010
0.64	4.76	951.73*1	.2164	.0365	.0088	0065	0002	0004	0064	0010
0.04	5.71	984.5025	. 2197	.0361	.0093	0079	.0000	0012	0079	0009
6.64	6.63	901.1115	.2125	.0362	.00**	0094	1000.	0012	0093	0009
6.64	7.37	956.9877	-2117	.0360	.0100	0107	.0003	0019	0107	0008
6.64	0.15	957.7194	. 2097	.0359	.0102	0114	.0004	0020	0114	0006
0.04	.01	996. 4212	.2290	.0967	.0047	.0013	0012	.0010	.0014	0010

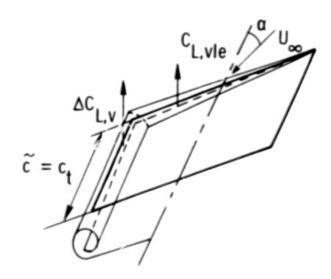
TABLE IV .- Continued

RUN 46											
ALPHA		۰	CLISAD	CD(SA)	CPM(SA)	CR#(54)	CYMESAS	CSF (SA)	CR#(84)	CTREBAS	
0.05	.01	957.7194	.2348	.0378	0010	.0019	0013	.0013	.0020	0010	
0.67	-3.84	961.5770	.2461	.0388	0061	.0075	0019	.0031	.0077	0010	
0.09	-7.80	954.0610	.2616	.0406	0125	.0134	0028	.0060	.0137	0012	
6.70	-9.80	948.8063	.2714	.0419	0172	.0175	0037	.0069	.0178	0017	
0.70	-9.78	956.3225	. 2674	.0412	0155	-0160	0033	.0062	-0163	0015	
0.69	-8.76	954.8592	.2637	.0407	0136	.0146	0031	.0057	.0149	0014	
6.70	-7.79	962.9071	.2621	.0405	0121	.0131	0020	.0049	.0133	0012	
6.69	-6.78	964.5359	. 2567	.0397	0107	.0110	0026	.0045	.0121	0012	
0.07	-5.82	954.1941	.2527	.0393	0075	.0104	0021	.0035	.0106	0011	
0.00	-1.84	956.4555	.2466	.0388	0062	.0075	0020	.0032	.0077	0011	
0.00	-2.89	952.9302	.2433	.0386	0048	.0061	0017	.0025	.0063	0010	
6.66	-1.92	957.5062	.2414	.0386	0037	.0050	0017	.0025	.0051	0011	
6.65	00	958.5173	.2377	.0383	0021	.0032	0014	.0018	.0033	0010	
0.05	.98	957.7192	.2344	.0303	.0003	0001	0011	.0009	.0000	0011	
0.05	1.92	957.7192	.2311	.0380	.0012	0011	0010	.0006	0009	0011	
6.65	2.90	958.7169	.2284	.0376	.0024	0028	0009	.0001	0027	0012	
6.65	3.81	957.71	.2259	.0376	.0035	0045	0007	0004	0044	0012	
6.65	4.79	956.4554	.2245	.0376	.0042	0057	0003	0009	0070	0012	
0.05	5.73	955.3912	.2208	.0374	.0055	0082	0001	0024	0001	0011	
0.65	7.59	956.7880	.2101	.0371	.0000	0097	.0001	0032	0096	0010	
0.44	0.20	957.7192	.2150	.0369	.0063	0104	.0002	0035	0103	0010	
5.66	.01	962.5080	. 2 36.2	.0381	0010	.0010	0012	.0010	.0019	0010	
AL PHA	8614		CLISAI	CD1541	CPRISAL						
01	00	957,9778	0178	.0130	.0000	0006	CTR(SA)	CSF(\$4)	C##(84)	CYRIBAI	
-2.43	01	957.7114	1064	-0159	0018	0033	.0001	0031	0004	.0001	
99	.00	934.6522	0469	. 2131	0010	0000	.0003	0007	0008	.0003	
.04	00	959.5741	0162	.0129	. 0006	0005	.0002	.0001	0003	.0002	
1.06	00	961.6358	.0096	.0181	.9024	0003	.0001	.0009	0003	.0061	
54.5	00	960.1061	.0307	.01+0	.0030	.0002	.0002	.0001	.0002	.0002	
9.19	.00	967.8994	.1040	.0163	.0030	.0007	.0001	0011	.0007	.0004	
5.31	.01	960.7046	.1451	.0233	.0062	.0019	10003	0036	.0010	.0004	
0.44	.02	900.9706	.1002	.0300	.0063	.0027	0001	0061	.0027	1000	
7.53	.01	958.2437	.2334	.0364	.0044	.0038	0003	0089	.0038	.0003	
6.65	.04	951.6590	.2844	.0502	.0020	.0049	0011	0112	.0050	0003	
10.94	.05	957.7116	.3880	.0645	0008	.0061	0019	0144	.0063	0008	
13.30	.09	962.1012	. 4995	.1209	0119	.00*1	0044	0250	.0004	0025	
15.67	.13	956.9134	. 6151	.1729	0242	.0102	0074	0359	.0110	0044	
17.92	.10	955.8492	. 7224	.2325	0375	.0113	0102	0482	.0139	0062	
20.15	15.	952.7896	.8219	.2994	0546	.0124	0126	0633	.0140	0075	
00	00	V36.7134	0167	.0123	.0007	0003	.0002	0001	0005	.0002	
RUN 50											
AL PHA		0	CLISAD	COISAI	CPRISAL	C##(54)	C*#(SA)	CS# (SA)	CRRIBAI	C **(84)	
01	00	957.2477	0155	.0156	.0088	-,0006	0016	.0046	0006	001e	
-3.25	00	956.1834	1417	.0193	.0092	0025	0007	.0009	0026	0006	
30.	00	958.1788	0142	.0159	.0089	0011	0015	.0019	0011	0015	
1.04	00	963.4331	.0228	.0153	.0094	0002	0016	.0042	0002	0016	
2.06	00	964.3642	.0612	.0104	.0093	.0004	001 *	.0033	.0005	0013	
3.11	00	964.3642	.1092	.0102	.0095	. 5006	0011	.2030	.0007	0010	
3.10	00	965.4283	.1906	.0213	.0007	.0017	0008	.0019	.0018	0006	
0.20	.00	964.3641		.0342	.0041	.0021	0007	.0004	.0015	0005	
7.34	.00	961.9697	. 3073	.0463	.0051	.0029	0010	.000	.0030	0004	
8.43	.00	960.3734	. 3664	.0609	.0005	.0025	0011	.0000	.0026	0007	
9.50	.00	960.9720	. 4275	.0778	0052	.0019	0012	.0013	.0017	0809	
10.61	00	955.5846	. 5982	.1422	0102	0014	0009	.0016	0012	0015	
15.03	03	933.8552	. 6633	.1906	0188	0196	1500.	.0035	0090	0021	
17-11	05	952.9904	. 7452	. 2369	0504	0311	.0066	.0000	0317	0029	
19-12	08	995.8506	. 7748	.2817	0654	0365	.0109	.0233	0399	0021	
21.04	09	958.3781	.0020	.3257	0898	0398	.0136	.0175	0421	0010	
00	00	933.456?	0122	.0146	.0090	0008	0017	.0042	000*	0017	

TABLE IV .- Concluded

RUM 52										
AL PMA	8614		CL (54)	CDISAL	CPM(SA)	CR#(SA)	CYRESAI	CSF(SA)	(##(BA)	CTRIBAL
.00	00	100.0004	0002	.0159	0001	.0000	0012	.00+0	.0000	0012
-3.09	00	958.7692	1100	.0192	0007	0013	0006	.0010	0013	0005
95	00	957.7050	0341	.0159	0008	0003	0012	.0033	0004	0012
1.04	00	956.5743	.0025	.0158	0001	.0001	0012	.0035	.0004	0011
2.07	00	960.9640	.0753	.0173	.0000	.0007	0011	.0033	.0000	0010
3-11	00	966.6171	.1172	.0193	.0009	.0013	0008	.0024	.0014	0008
3.19	.00	995.3771	.2054	.0250	.0003	.0025	0004	0004	.0026	0002
0.20	.00	950.1705	.2544	.0340	0005	.0031	0004	0013	.0031	0001
7.36	.01	954.4458	. 1123	.0579	0017	.0034	0009	0017	.0035	0003
9.51	.01	954.7118	. 4247	.0728	0082	.0042	0012	0020	.0044	000*
10.00	-01	952.5169	. 5997	.1337	0110	.0037	0013	0029	.0039	0005
12.85	.01	961.9614	.7127	.1890	0435	0024	.0013	0098	0027	.0006
17.14	03	960.8974	.7623	.2363	0575	0200	.0053	.0020	0206	0009
.01	07	957.5053	.7876	.0193	0683	0338	0012	.0102	0353	0013
	00	*,****						*****		
	***				* 54					******
41, 944	8E1A	•	CLISAI	CDISAN	CPRISAL	CR#(54)	CYMISAI	C\$F(\$A)	C##(84)	CAMIBY
-02	01	957.1773	1339	.0225	0007	0019	0021	.0038	0019	0009
-3.13	01	994.1177	0284	.0227	0002	.0001	0019	.0068	.0001	0019
.03	01	959.2391	.0130	.0220	.0000	.0002	0021	.0079	.0002	0021
2.07	01	960.5693	.0546	.0236	0012	.0012	0021	.0070	.0012	0021
3.42	00	963.9613	.1539	.0248	0037	.0033	0012	.0051	.0033	0010
4.13	00	961.0349	.2064	.0298	0043	.0040	0006	.0041	.0040	0003
5.17	00	959.1726	.3194	.0352	0046	.0011	0004	.0028	.0043	0002
7.31	.00	956.7782	. 3857	.0593	0123	.0055	0011	.0009	.0056	0004
	.00	956.7782	.4509	.0761	0204	. 3054	0017	.0025	.0056	0008
10.50	00	961.5003	.5122	.0950	0262	0023	0017	.0035	0022	0013
12.09	01	955.1154	. 6533	.1500	0348	0147	.0002	.0063	0144	0030
14.00	03	954.6497	. 7315	. 2005	0432	0284	.0033	.0092	0283	0047
18.93	05	954.7163	.7731	.2520	0536	0420	.0078	.0217	0513	0048
50.	01	948.9296	.0142	.0217	0009	.0009	0019	.0071	.0009	0019
				Aus	. 56					
AL PMA	0614		CL (54)	C01541	CPMISA		CYMISAI	CSFISAL		CTRIBAT
.00	01	956.9106	.0021	.0212	0020	.0006	0009	.0050	.0006	0009
-3.67	00	960.0367	1720	.0260	0007	0004	0009	.0007	0024	0007
96	00	960.7016	.0041	.0211	0010	.0009	0010	.0058	.0005	0010
1.04	01	960.3025	. 0496	.0210	0029	.0012	0010	.0657	.0012	0010
2.09	00	962.1649	.1428	.0227	0055	.0024	0006	.0036	.0024	0002
3.10	00	962.0314	.1924	.0279	0065	.0017	.0001	.0019	.0037	.0003
3.13	.00	953.7843	. 2499	.0327	0083	.0050	2000	0001	.0050	.0007
7.27	.00	953.6513	.3010	.0404	0007	.0052	0001	0017	.0051	.0007
9.36	.01	951.5848	. 4313	.0670	0176	.0069	0004	0041	.0049	.0006
9.42	.01	959.1717	. 4912	.0838	0214	.0048	0010	0043	.0040	.0001
12.72	.01	931.6559	. 5639	.1999	0100	.0034	0003	0070	.0021	.0001
14.00	.01	994.3824	. 7965	.2112	0767	0058	.0030	0122	0063	.0014
17.01	03	934.3829	. 8047	.2491	0692	0292	.0130	.0019	0104	0004
00	06	954.7783	0015	.0204	0017	.0003	0000	.0047	.0005	0000
		20100000								





(a) Side-edge effect.

(b) Leading-edge and augmented effect.

Figure 1.- Concept of augmented-vortex lift applied to skewed wing.

32.

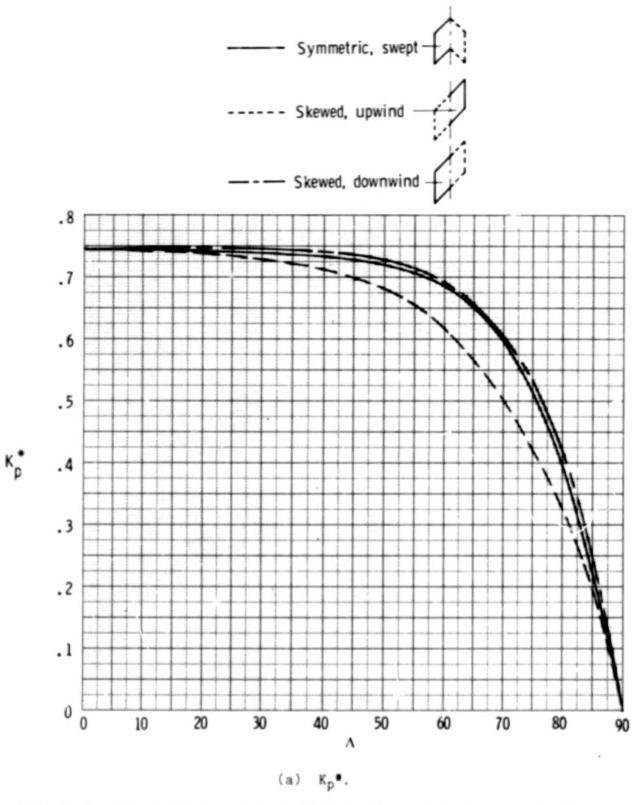


Figure 2.- Effect of sweep on theoretical lift factors for wing semispan. A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.

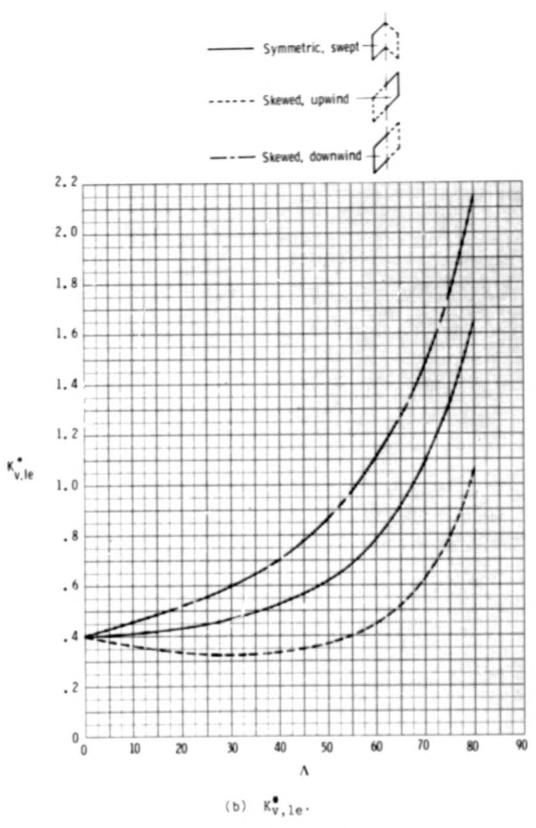


Figure 2.- Continued.

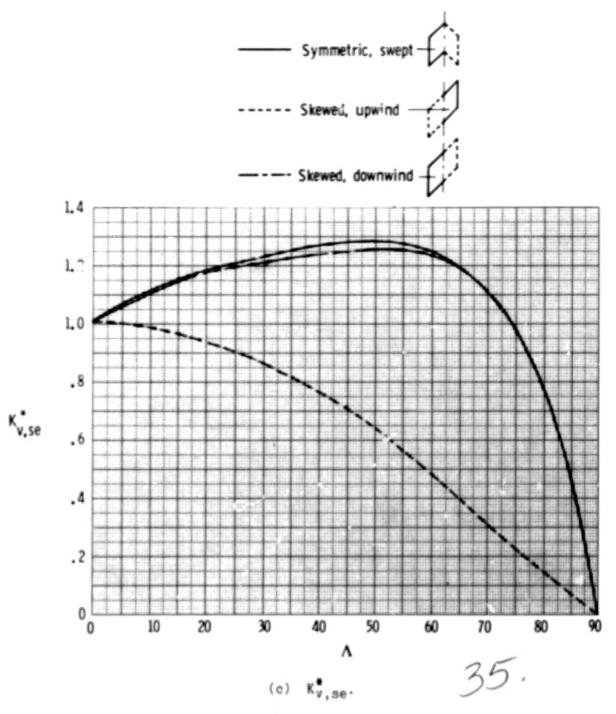


Figure 2.- Concluded.

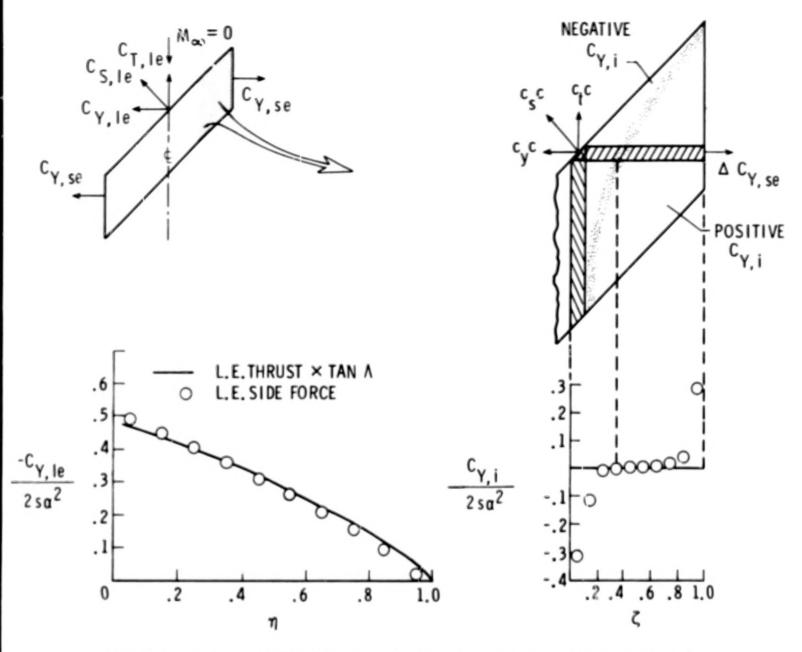


Figure 3.- Effect of forward sweep on side-edge suction. (α in radians.) 36.

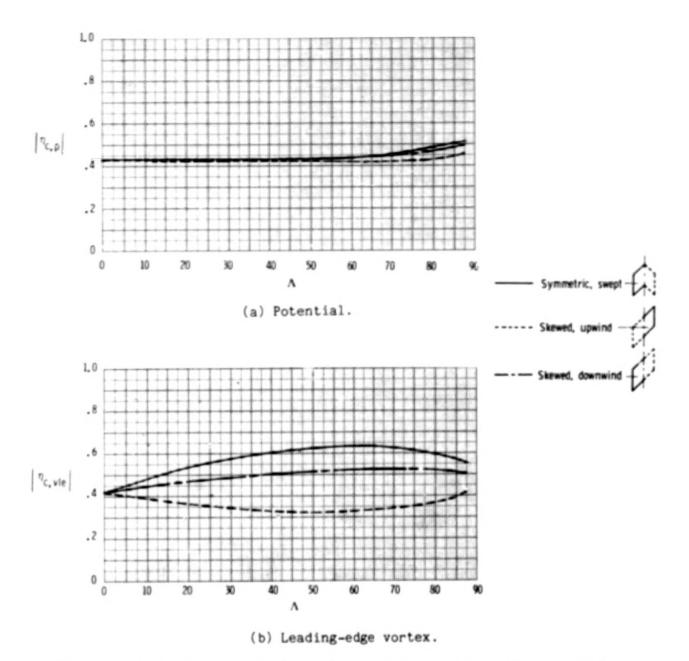


Figure 4.- Effect of sweep on centroids of theoretical lift factors for wing semispan. A = 1.0; M_{∞} = C.

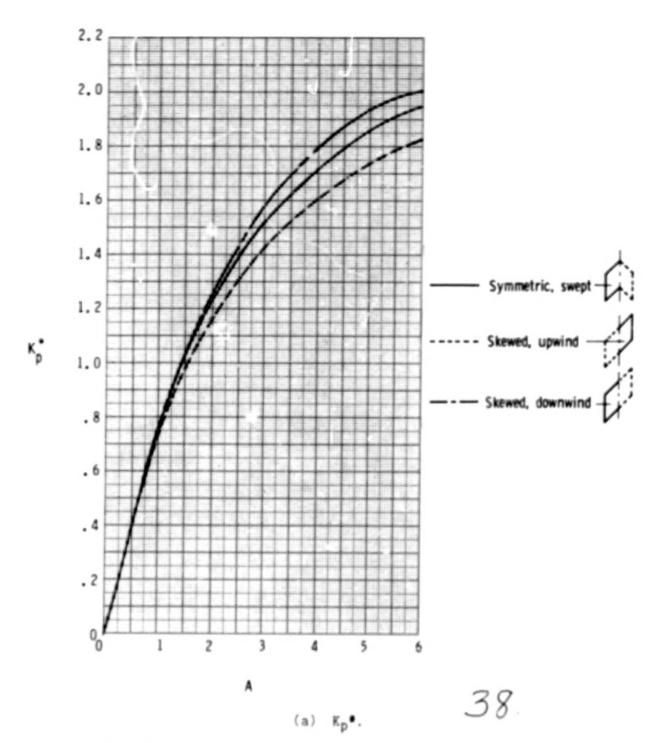


Figure 5.- Effect of aspect ratio on theoretical lift factors for wing semispan. Λ = 30°; M_{∞} = 0.

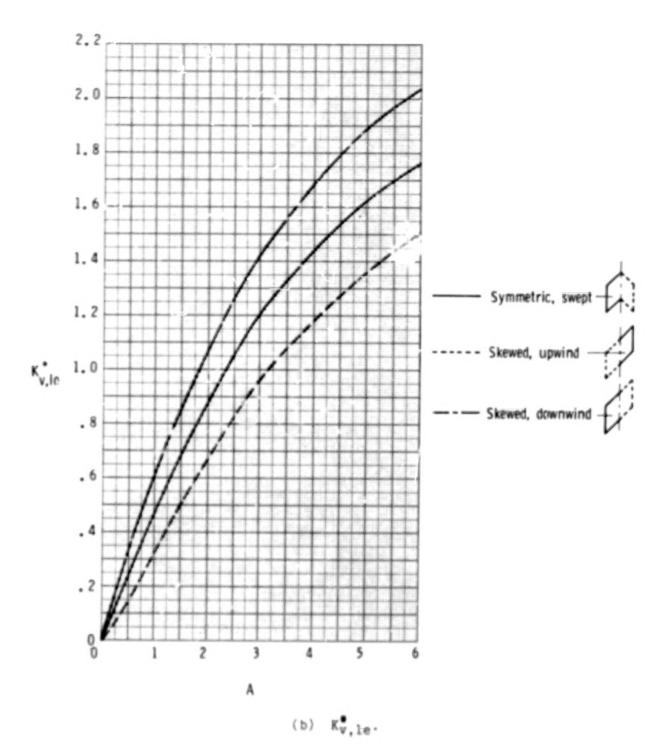


Figure 5.- Continued.

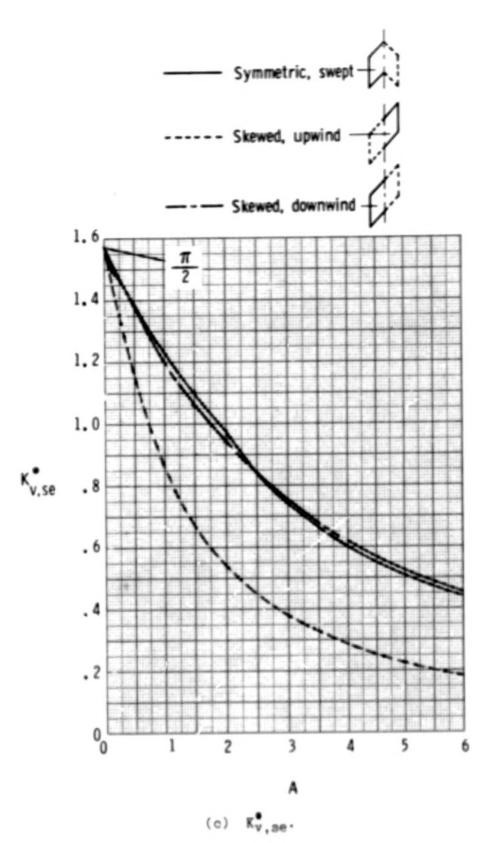


Figure 5.- Concluded.

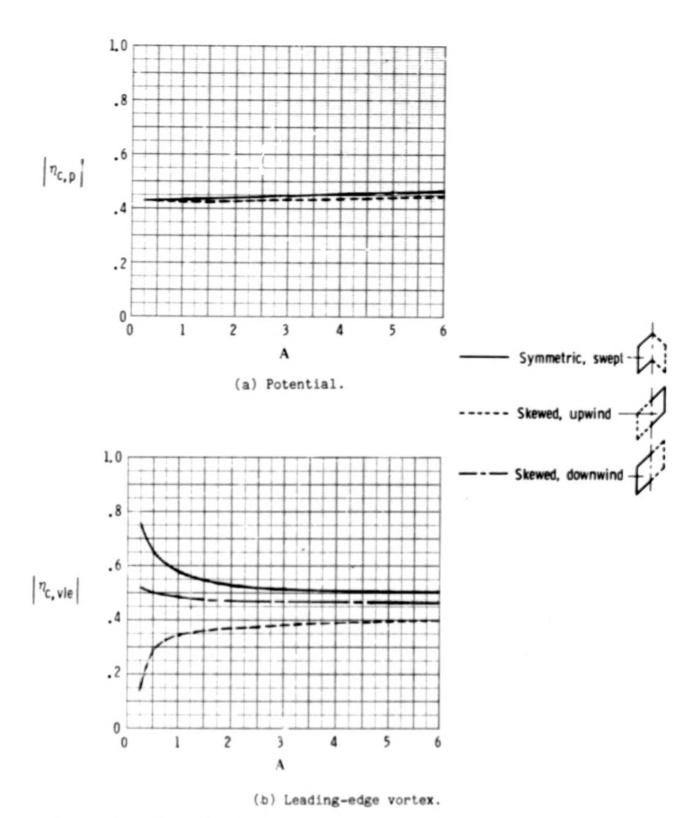
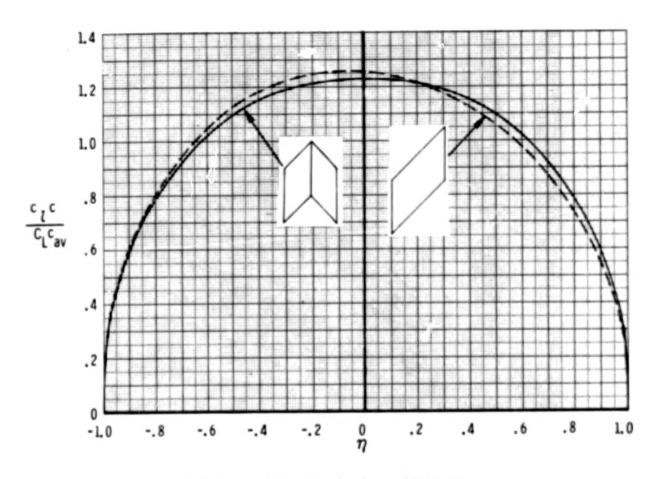
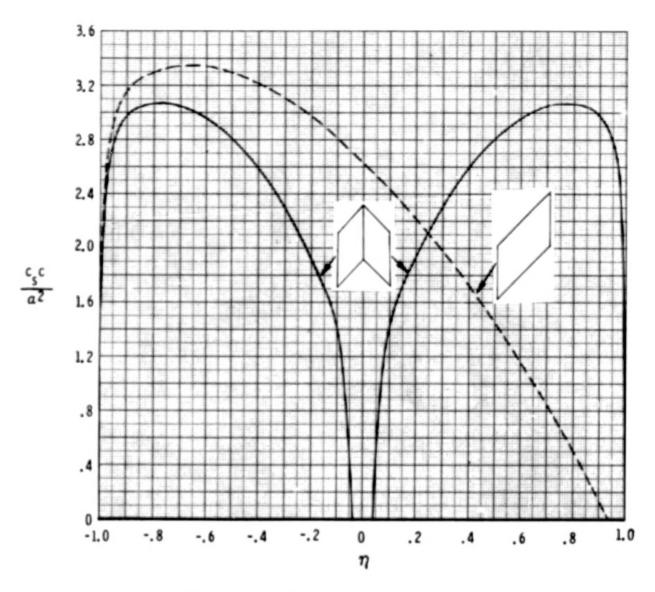


Figure 6.- Effect of aspect ratio on centroids of theoretical lift factors for wing semispan. Λ = 30°; M_{∞} = 0.



(a) Potential-span-load coefficient.

Figure 7.- Potential-span-load coefficient and section suction coefficient distributions on a swept wing and on a skewed wing. Λ = 45°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.



(b) Section suction-force coefficient.

Figure 7.- Concluded.

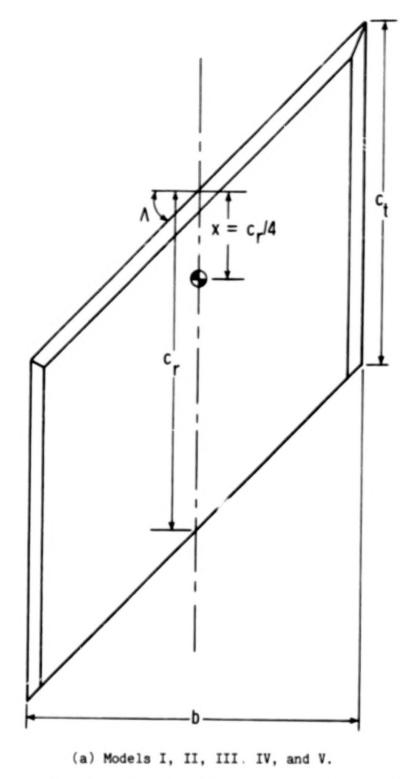
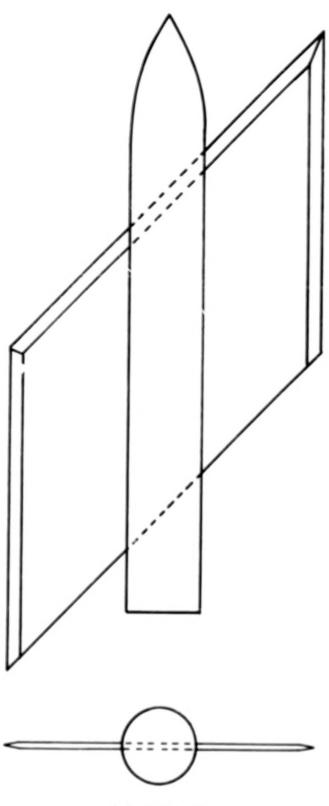
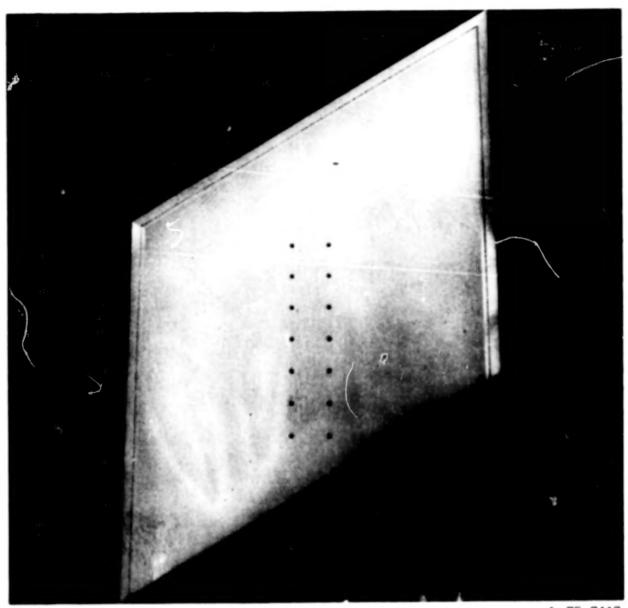


Figure 8.- General layout of model planforms. (See table I.)



(b) Model VI.

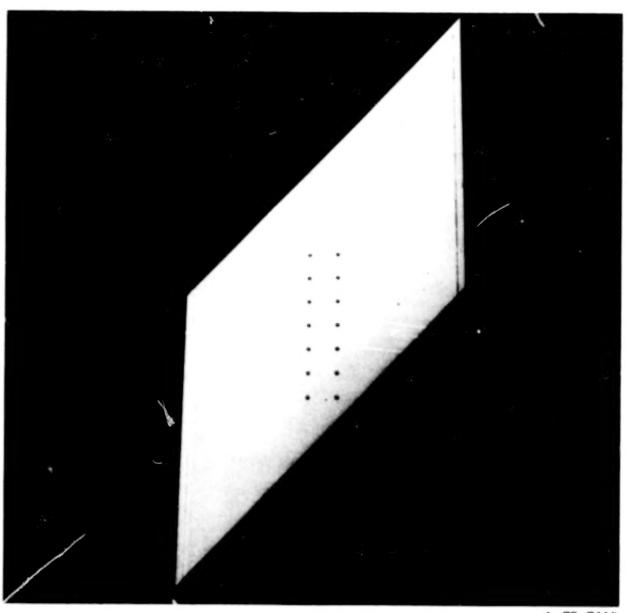
Figure 8.- Concluded.



L-75-7117

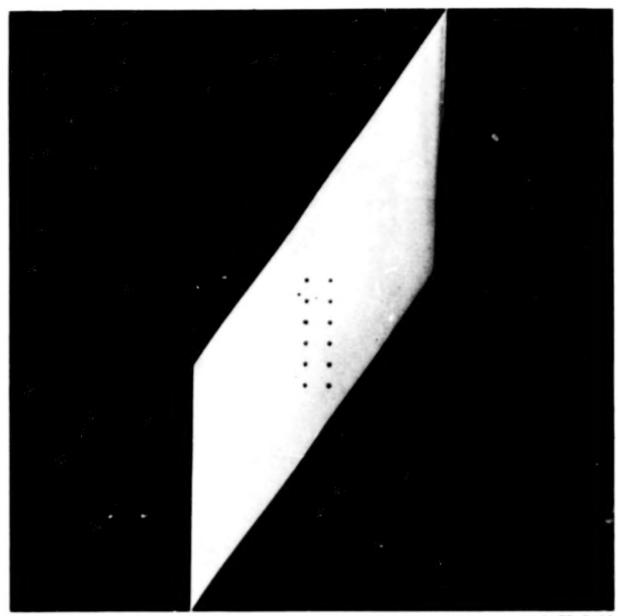
(a) Model I, Λ = 30°, A = 1.0.

Figure 9.- Model planforms.



L-75-7119

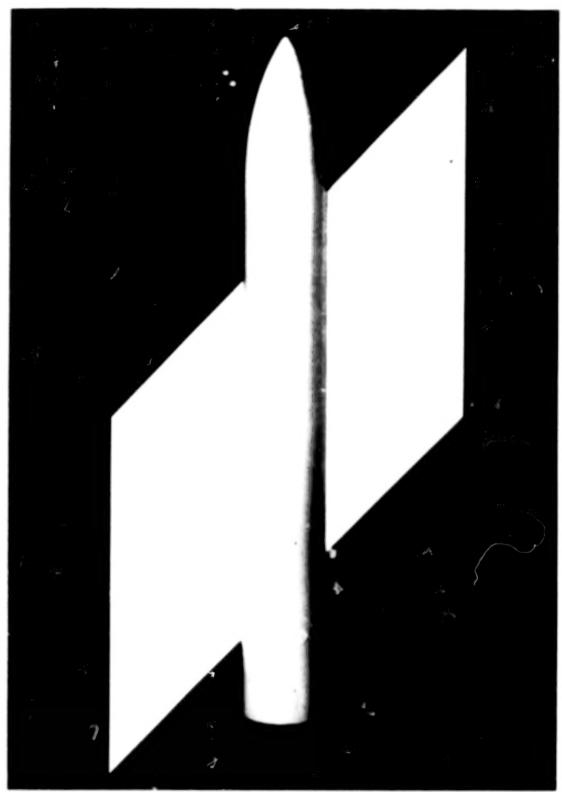
(b) Model II, $\Lambda = 45^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.0$. Figure 9.- Continued.



L-75-7120

(c) Model III, $\Lambda = 55^{\circ}$, A = 1.0.

Figure 9.- Continued.



L-75-8372 //9

(d) Model VI, $\Lambda = 45^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.0$.

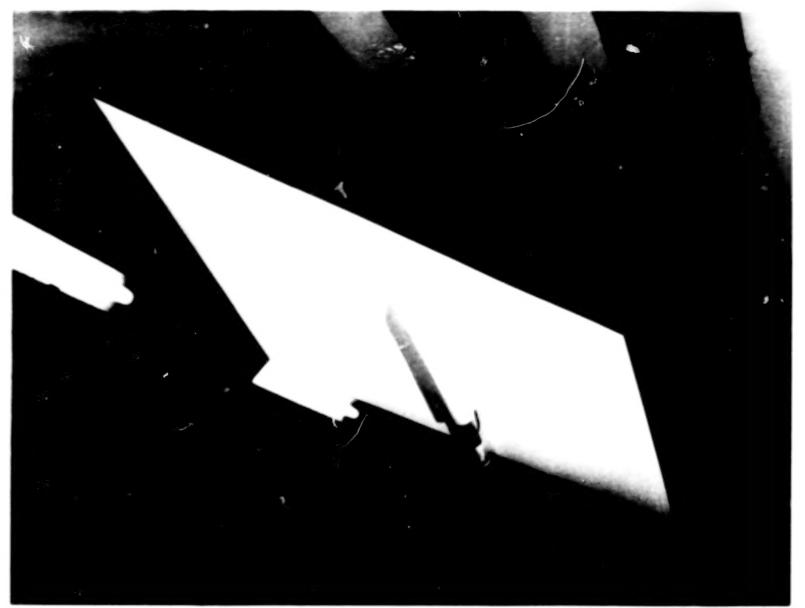
Figure 9.- Concluded.



(a) One-quarter rear view of model II.

Figure 10.- Installation of model.

L-75-7134

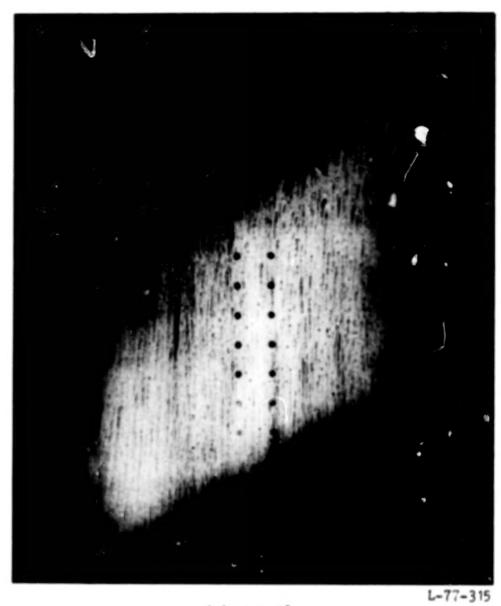


(b) One-quarter front view of model II.

Figure 10.- Concluded.

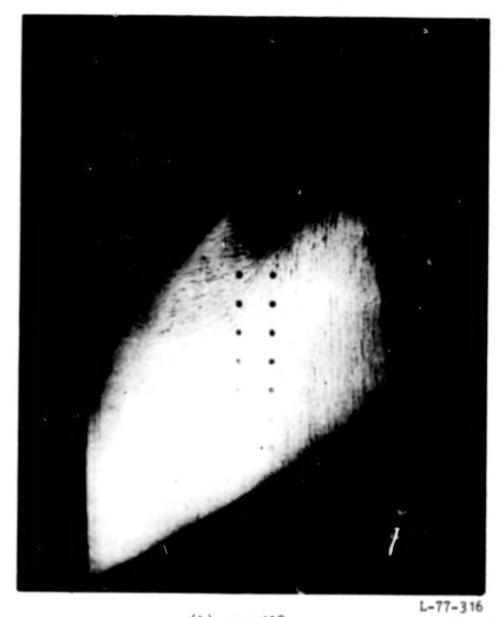
51

L-75-7133



(a) $\alpha \approx 5^{\circ}$.

Figure 11.- 0:1-flow salverns on model I. Λ = 30°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.12.



(b) a = 10°.

Figure 11.- Continued.



(c) a = 15°.

Figure 11.- Concluded.



(a) $\alpha \approx 5^{\circ}$.

Figure 12.- Oil-flow patterns on model 7I. Λ = 45°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} \approx 0.12.



(b) a ≈ 10°.

Figure 12.- Continued.



(c) $\alpha \approx 15^{\circ}$.

Figure 12.- Concluded.



Figure 13.- Oil-flow patterns on model III. Λ = 55°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} \approx 0.12.



L-77-322

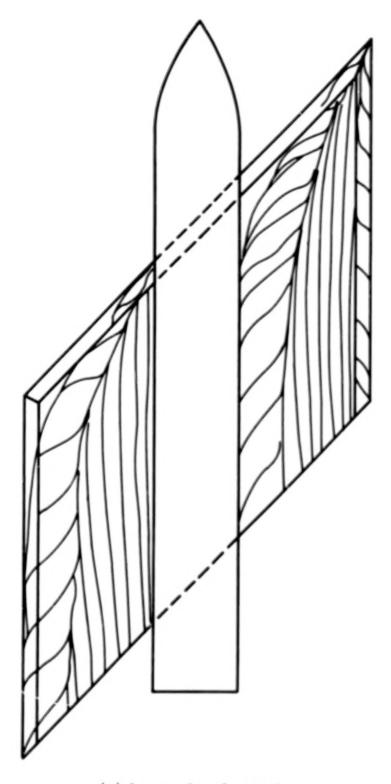
(b) $\alpha \approx 10^{\circ}$.

Figure 13.- Continued.



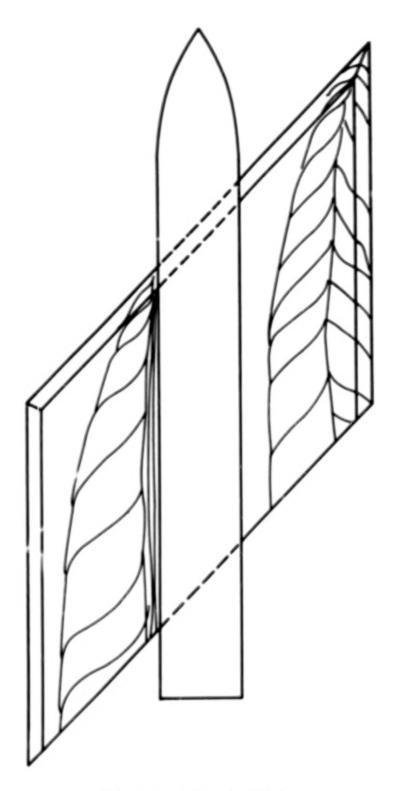
(c) α ≈ 15°.

Figure 13.- Concluded.



(a) Low angle of attack.

Figure 14.- Sketch of flow pattern on wing-fuselage model.



(b) High angle of attack.
Figure 14.- Concluded.

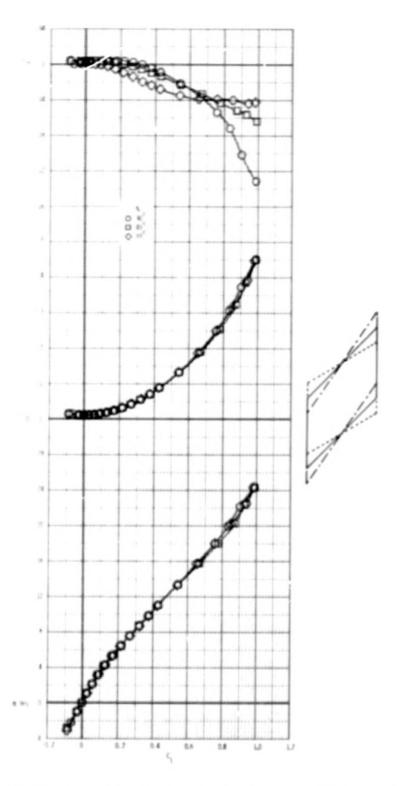


Figure 15.- Effect of leading-edge sweep on longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wing. A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.12.

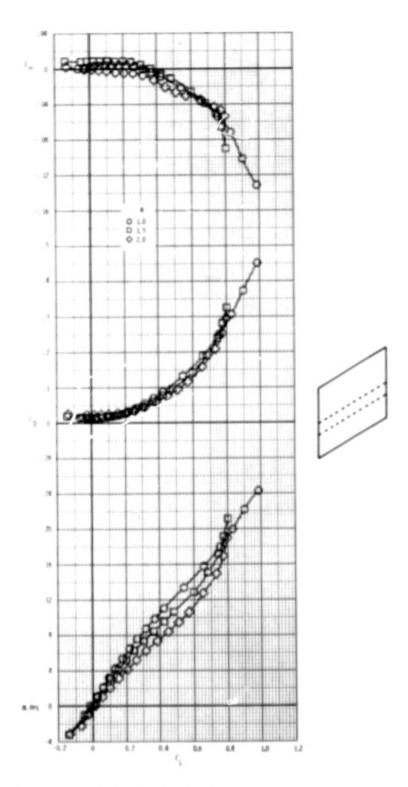
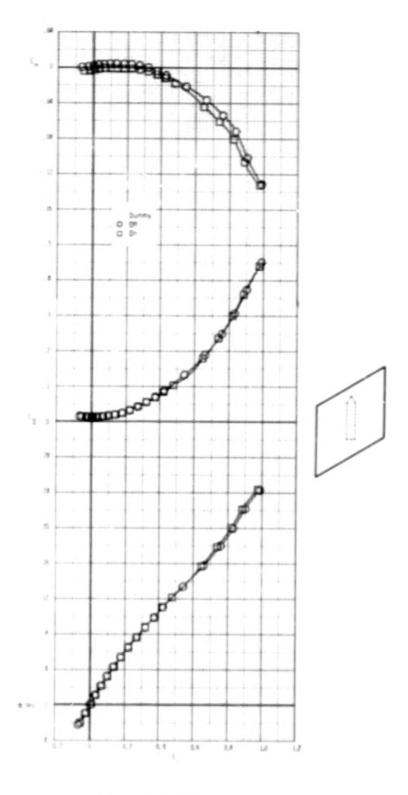
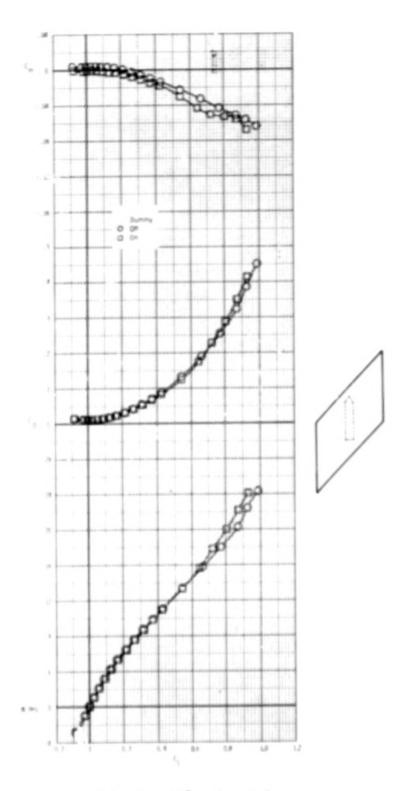


Figure 16.- Effect of aspect ratio on longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wing. A = 30°; M_{∞} = 0.12.



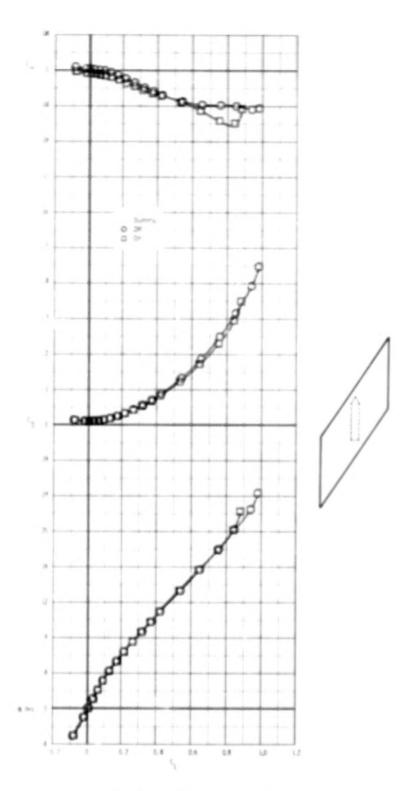
(a) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.0$.

Figure 17.- Effect of dummy balance housing on longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wing for models I to V, $\rm\,M_{\infty} \approx 0.12$.



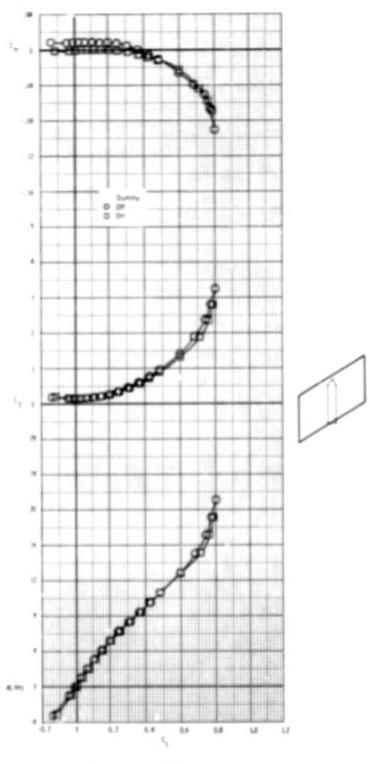
(b) A = 45°, A = 1.0.

Figure 17.- Continued.



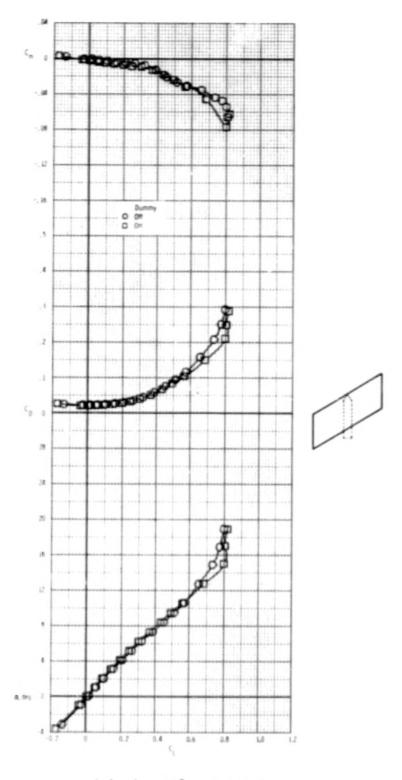
(c) $\Lambda = 55^{\circ}$, A = 1.0.

Figure 17. - Continued.



(d) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.5$.

Figure 17.- Continued.



(e) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, A = 2.0.

Figure 17.- Concluded.

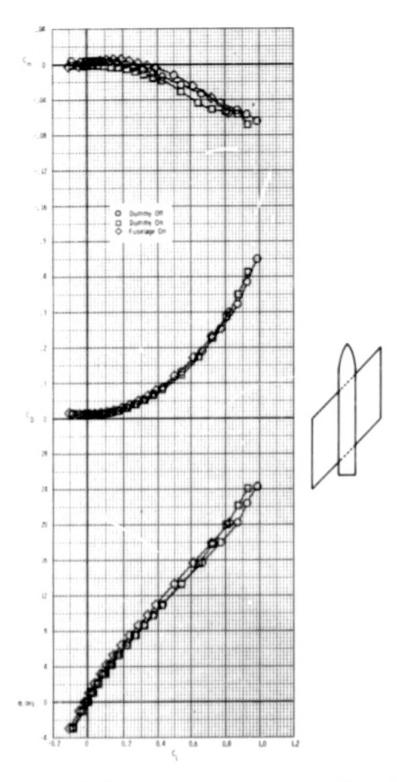


Figure 18.- Effect of cylindrical fuselage and dummy balance housing on longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. Λ = 45°; A = 1.0; M_∞ ≈ 0.12.

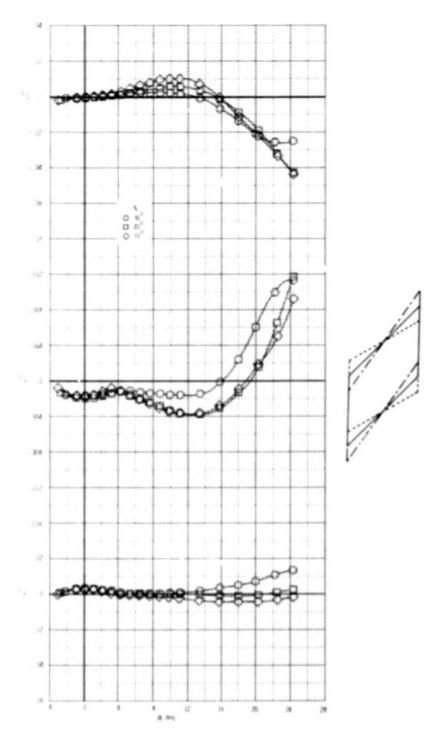


Figure 19.- Effect of leading-edge sweep on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. β = 0°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.12.

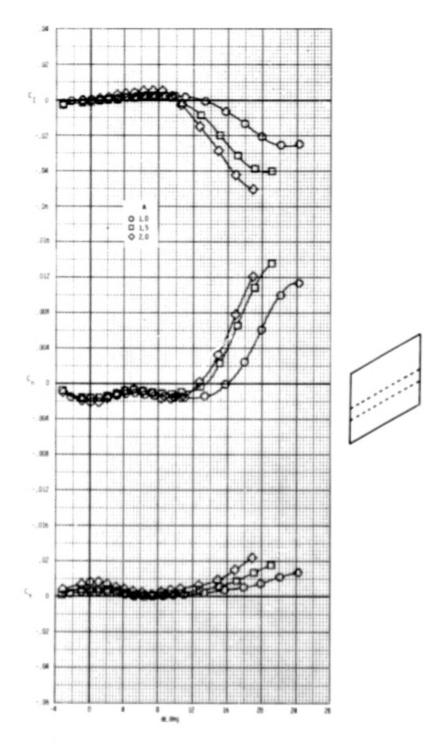


Figure 20.- Effect of aspect ratio on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. β = 0°; Λ = 30°; M_{∞} = 0.12.

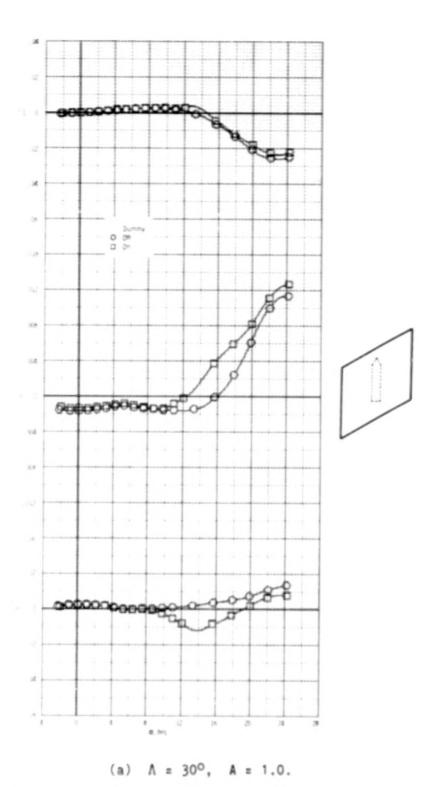
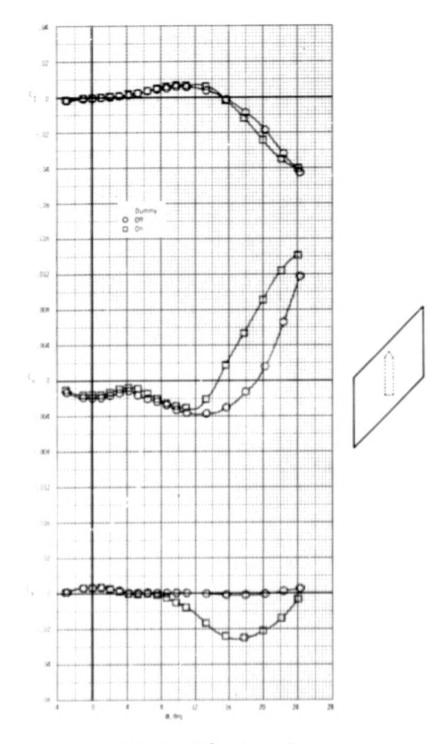
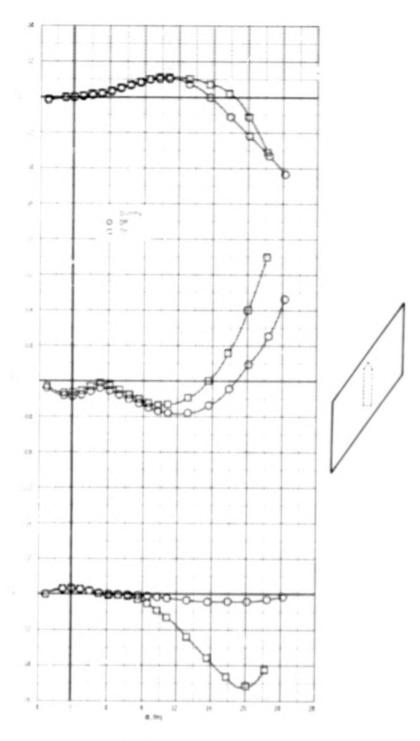


Figure 21.- Effect of dummy balance housing on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. β = 0°; M_{∞} = 0.12.



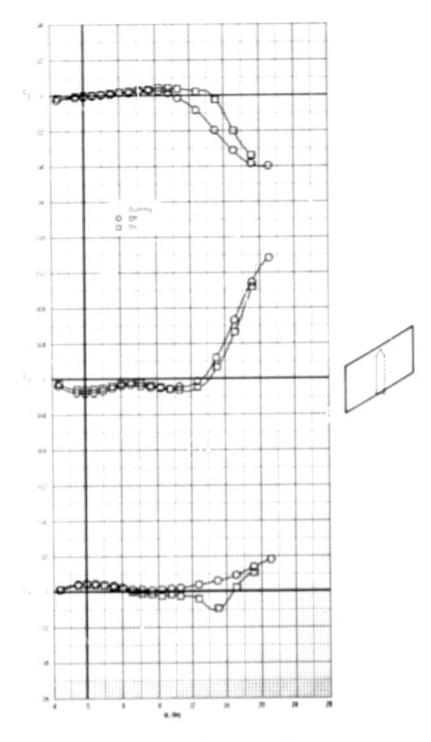
(b) $\Lambda = 45^{\circ}$, A = 1.0.

Figure 21.- Continued.



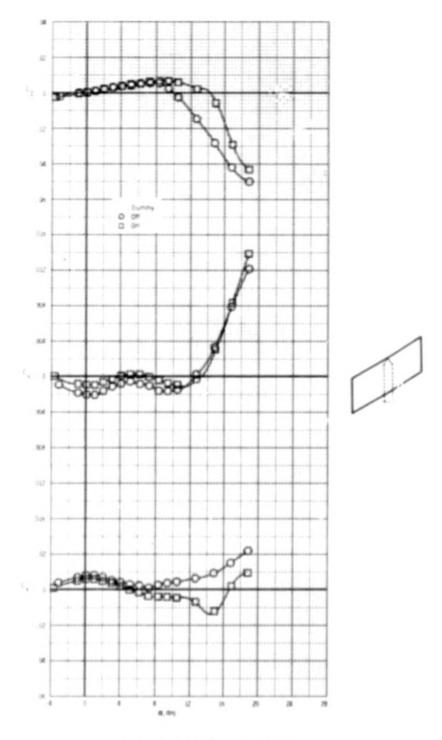
(c) $\Lambda = 55^{\circ}$, A = 1.0.

Figure 21.- Continued.



(d) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.5$.

Figure 21.- Continued.



(e) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 2.0$.

Figure 21.- Concluded.

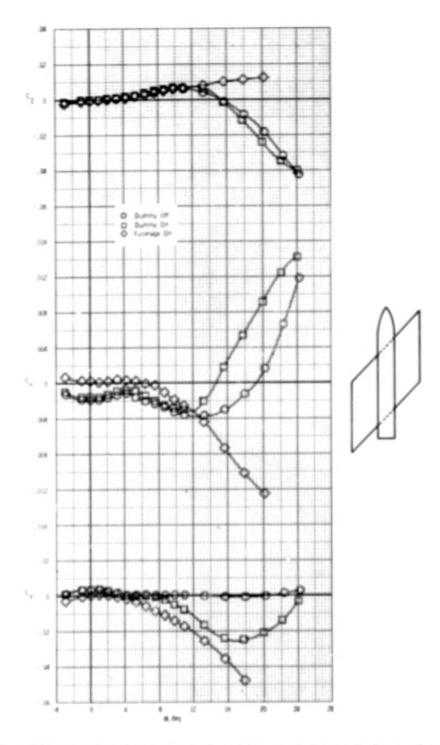


Figure 22.- Effect of cylindrical fuselage and dummy balance housing on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. β = 0°; Λ = 45°; A = 1.0; M_∞ = 0.12.

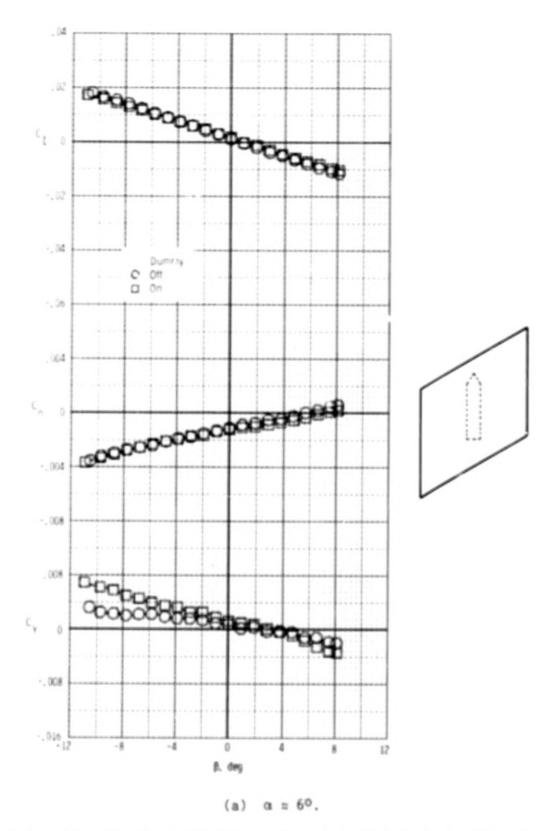


Figure 23.~ Effect of sideslip angle and dummy balance housing on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wings. Λ = 30°; A = 1.0; M_m = 0.12.

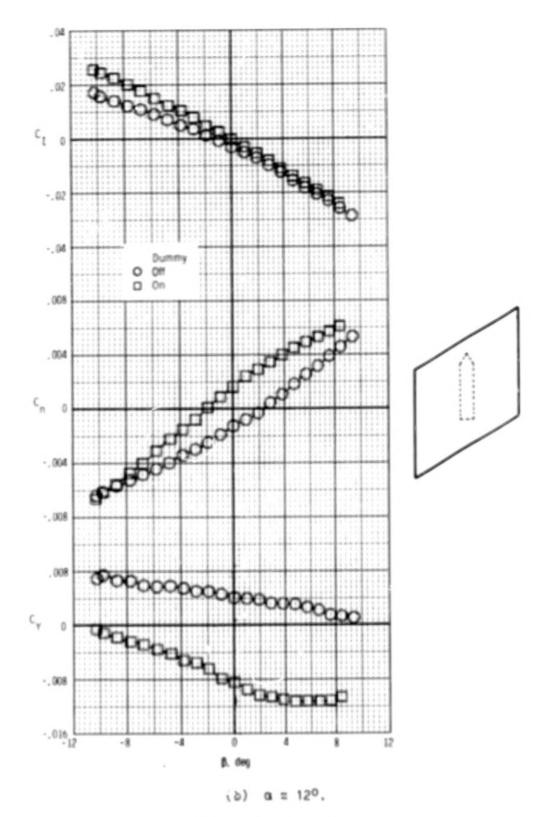


Figure 23.- Concluded.

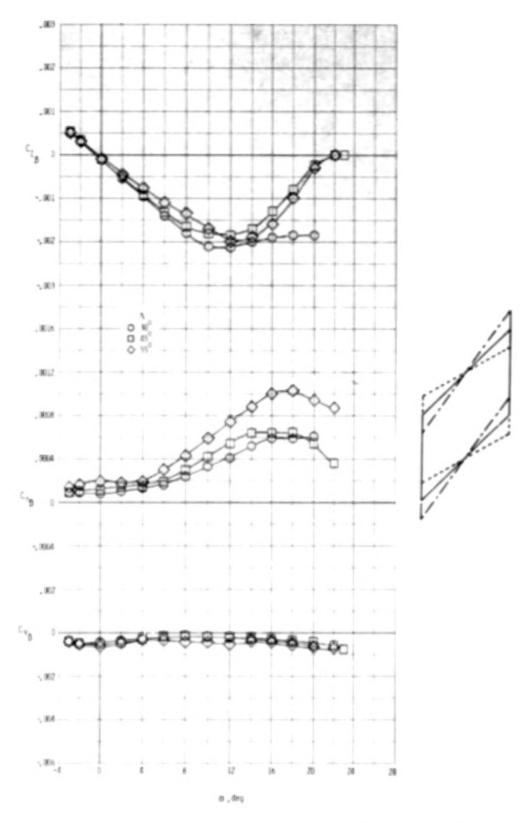


Figure 2k.- Effect of leading-edge sweep on lateral-directional stability derivatives (calculated for 40 and $^{-40}$ sideslip) of skewed wings. A = 1.0; M_m \approx 0.12.

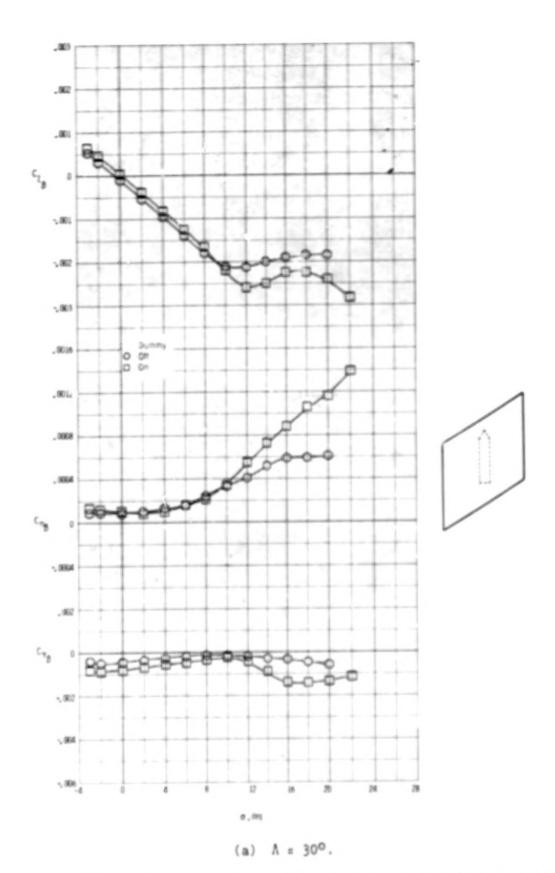


Figure 25.- Effect of dummy balance housing on lateral-directional aerodynamic stability derivatives (calculated for 4° and -4° sideslip) of skewed wings. A = 1.0; M_m \approx 0.12.

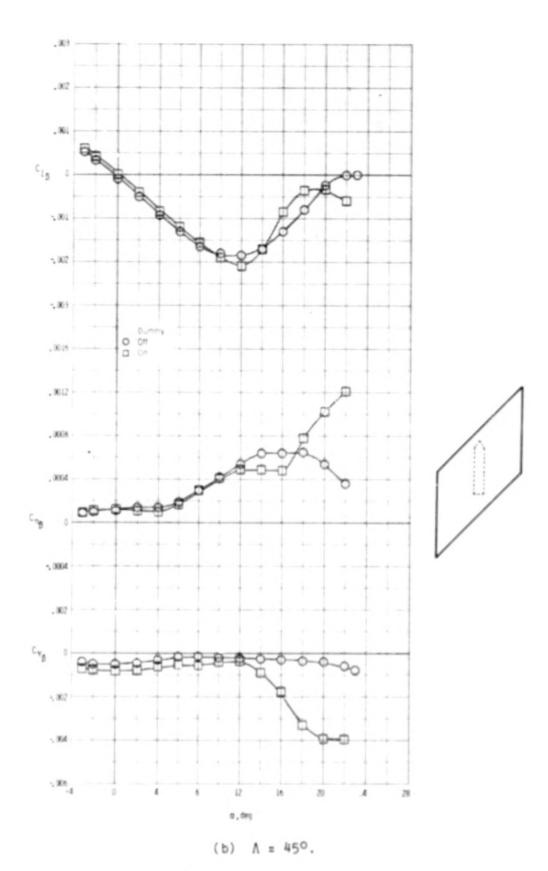


Figure 25.- Continued.

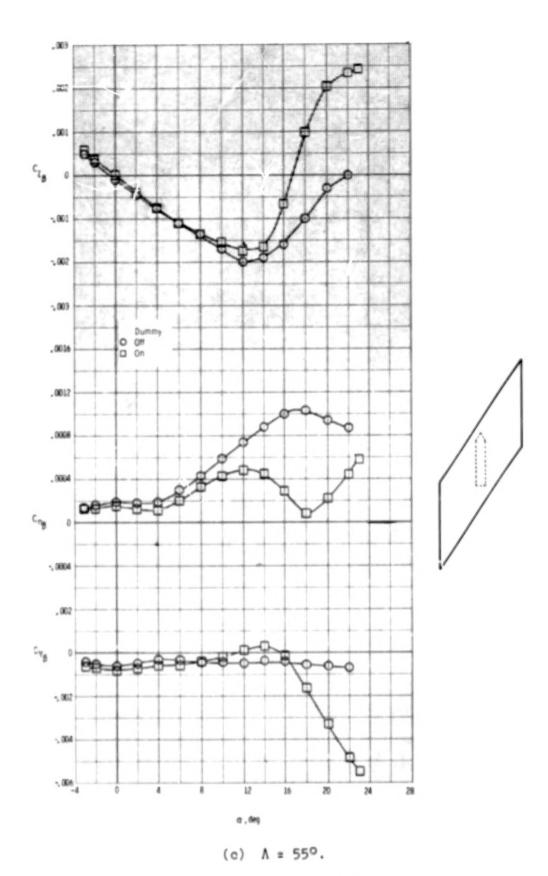


Figure 25.- Concluded.

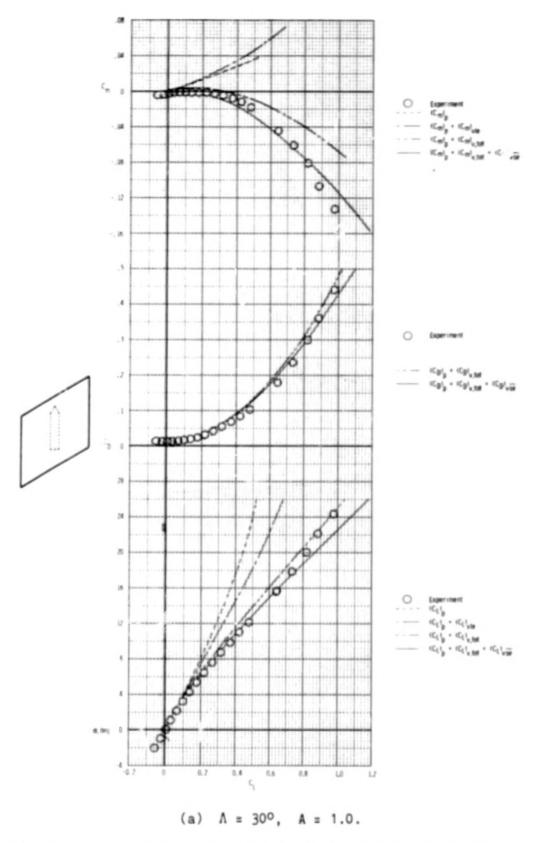


Figure 26.- Comparison of theoretical and experimental longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of skewed wing. Dummy balance housing on; $M_{\infty} \approx 0.12$.

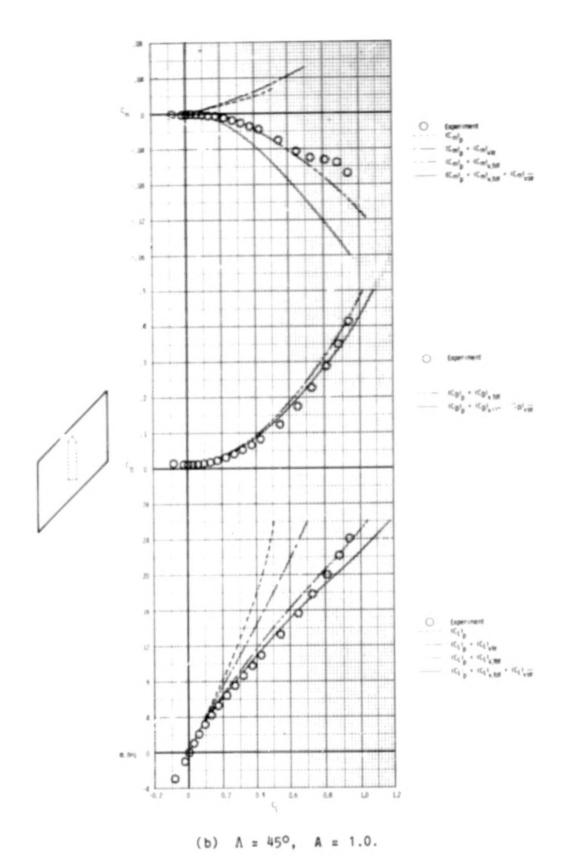


Figure 26.- Continued.

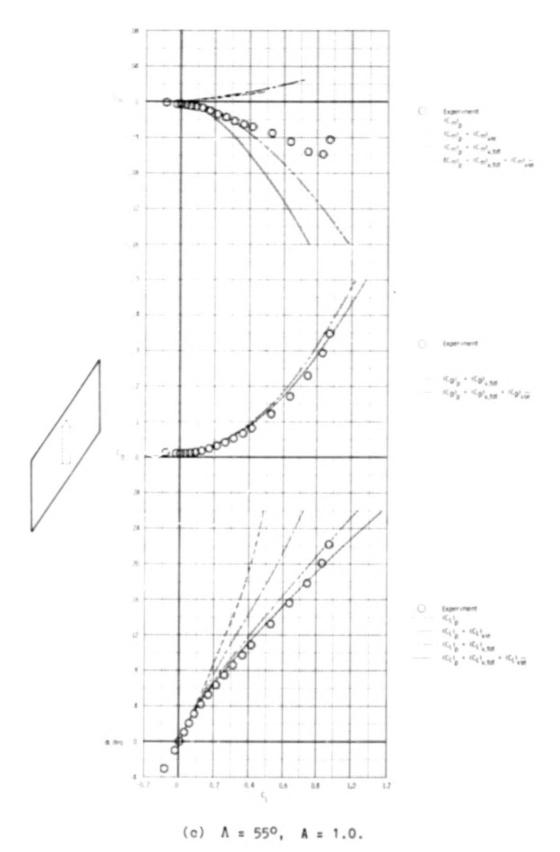


Figure 26.- Continued.

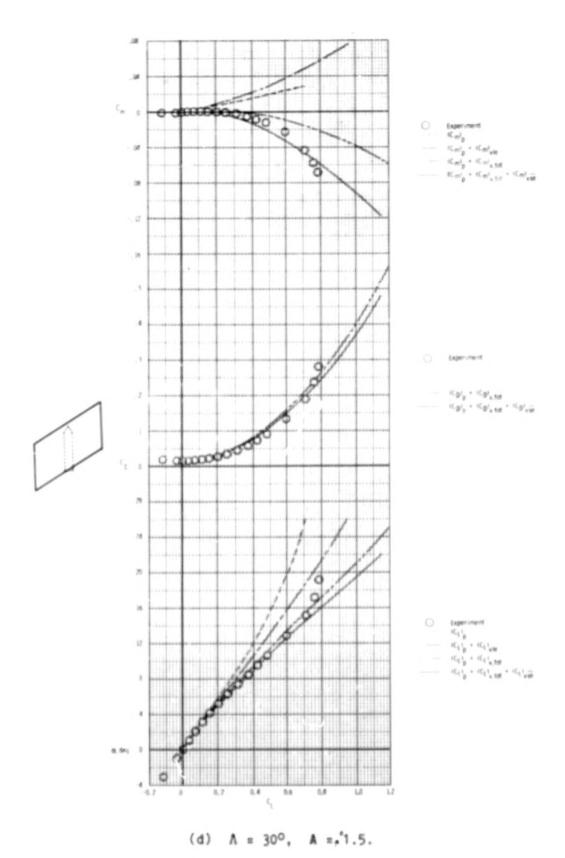


Figure 26.- Continued.

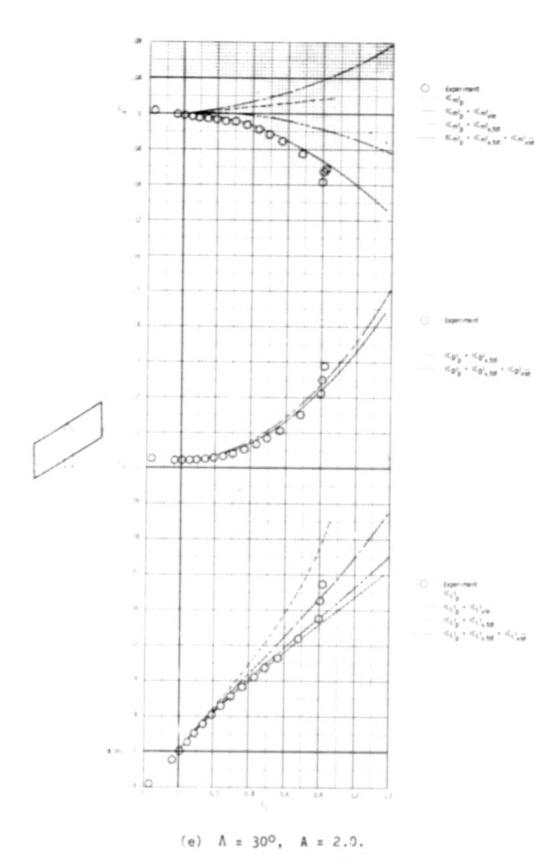


Figure 26.- Concluded.

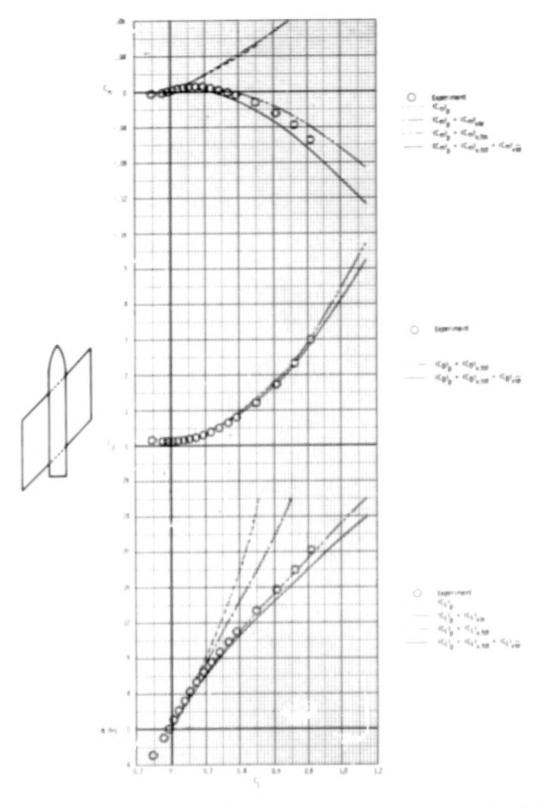


Figure 27.- Comparison of theoretical and experimental longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics for model VI. Λ = 45°; A = 1.0; M_{∞} = 0.12.

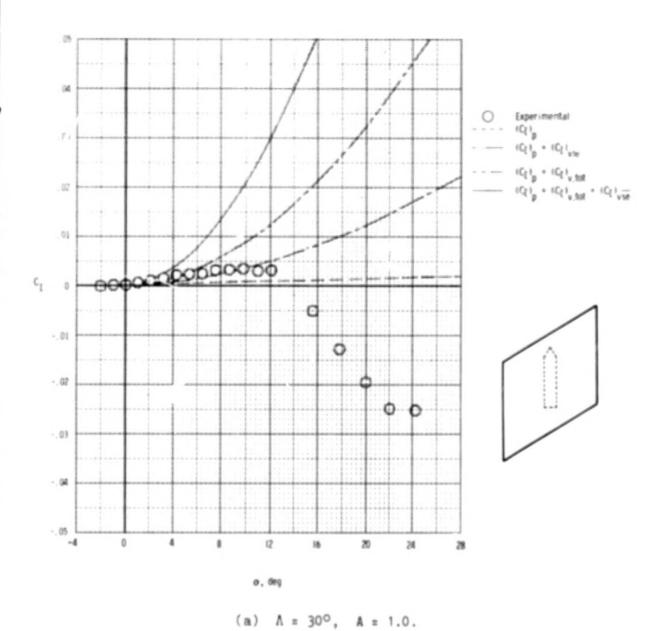
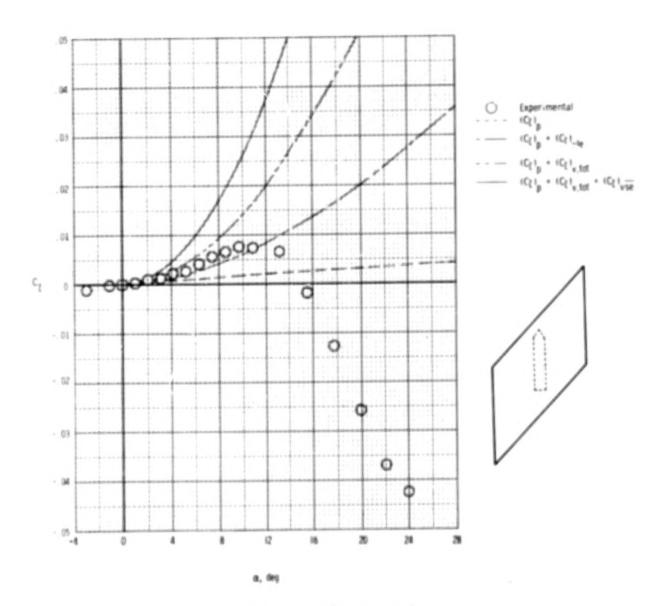
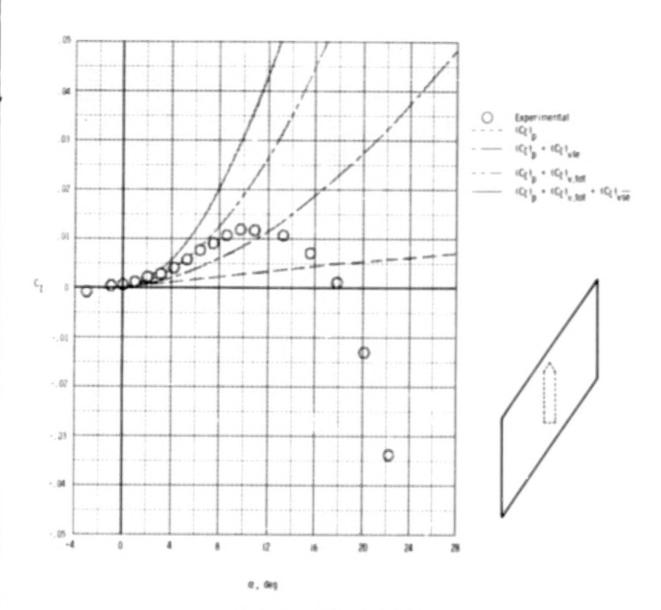


Figure 28.- Comparison of theoretical and experimental rolling-moment characteristics. Dummy balance housing on; M_{∞} = 0.12.



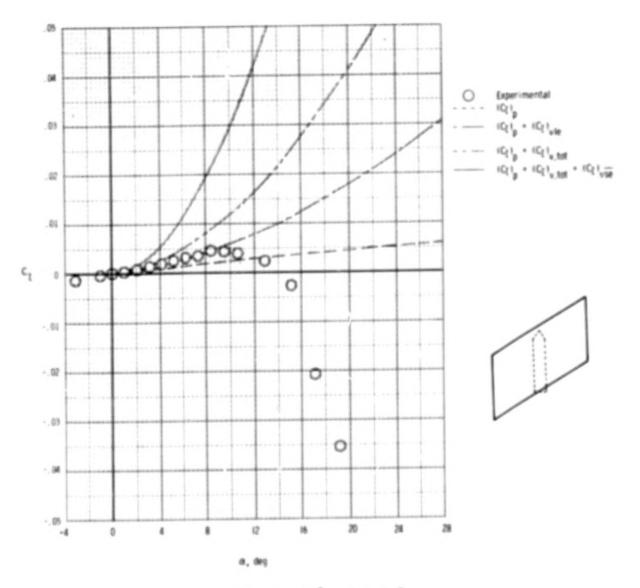
(b) $\Lambda = 45^{\circ}$, A = 1.0.

Figure 28. - Continued.



(c) $\Lambda = 55^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.0$.

Figure 28.- Continued.



(d) $\Lambda = 30^{\circ}$, $\Lambda = 1.5$.

Figure 28. - Continued.

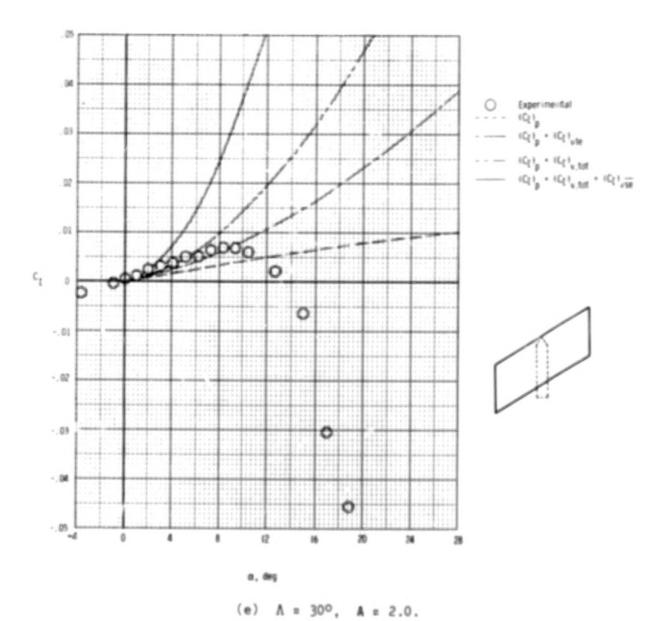


Figure 28.- Concluded.

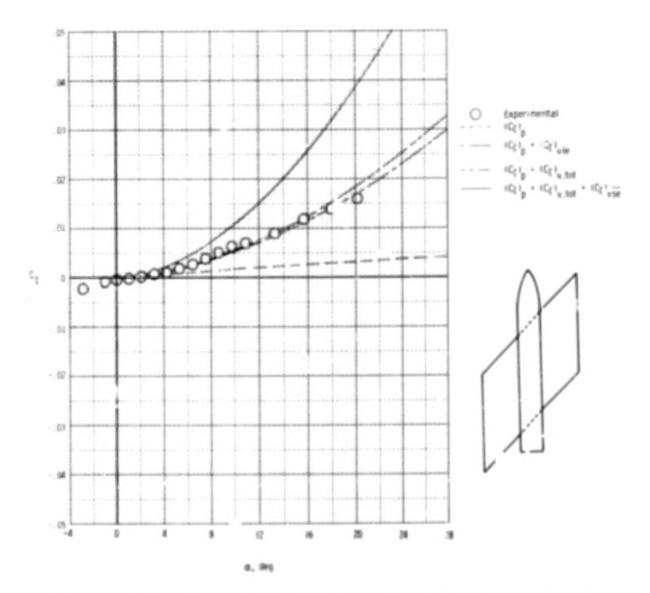


Figure 29.- Comparison of theoretical and experimental rolling-moment characteristics for wing-fuselage configuration. A = 45° ; A = 1.0; M_m = 0.12.